THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Editor and Proprietor.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:

One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion,	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion,	25

Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

Vol. VI. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY JANUARY 9, 1856. No. 14

PROSPECTUS OF
"THE WESTERN SENTINEL."
A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

SOLICITED BY MANY CITIZENS OF FORSYTH and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title.

The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seem to favor the establishment at Winston of a journal of the character proposed.

The "SENTINEL" will be devoted to Morality, Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General Intelligence, and all the interests of the people. It will be the aim of the publisher to render it a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion to the Home Circle.

In matters of public policy, both National and State, it will yield an unwavering support to Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause; sustaining to the height of its ability the principles of the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.

Against the recently organized "Know Nothing," or "Native American" movement, the *Sentinel* will take decided and unequivocal ground; regarding the creation of a religious test as qualification for public office, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, opposed to every principle of Republicanism, and worthy only the ignorance and intolerance of a darker age. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, (aside from political principle,) are sufficient requisites in candidates for office under a Republican form of government, we shall oppose any organization, whether secret or open, that seeks to create a barrier between the native and adopted citizen, or to deprive either of the rights and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution and Laws, as they stand. In short, our position and sentiment upon this subject will be: PRINCIPLES—not birth-place; MEASURES—not men.

The paper will be devotedly attached to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights: advocating as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence, under all circumstances, to the Federal Constitution.

With the increased mail facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the *Sentinel* will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.

Especial care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editorial Department; and with the assistance of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portion of the publication may form a pleasing and attractive feature.

While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independent, its columns will be entirely free from the low slang and billingsgate rhetoric so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month of April next.

The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half after six months, or three dollars after the close of the subscription year. To any one procuring ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year, gratis.

F. E. BONER.

December 16, 1855. 9—

SUNDRIES.

WE HAVE IN STORE, AND WILL SELL AT lowest market rates:—
3000 Sacks Jeffrey & Dacey L. B. Salt,
1000 do G. A. do.
100 bbls. Refined Crushed Sugar.
100 do Coffee do.
50 hf. boxes Loaf do.
200 bags Rio Coffee.
500 boxes Pale Soap.
250 do Brown do.
100 do Chemical Olive Soap.
250 bbls. N. C. Gross Herrings.
250 do Cut do.

Brooms, baskets, wrapping papers, twine, sugar boxes, yeast powders, olive oil, chocolate, candles, mould, adamantine, and sperm, together with all articles found in a wholesale grocery.

A. M. McPHEETERS & CO.
6 Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.

☞ Particular attention given to sales of flour and N. C. produce generally. Orders for lime, guano, &c., filled at lowest prices.

Dec. 15, 1855. 8—

$200 REWARD.
A PROCLAMATION,
By His Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN REPRESENTED TO me that Thomas Rutherford, late of the County of Ashe, stands charged with the homicide of one Tobias Taylor, Jr., of said County, on the 22nd of November last, and that the said Thomas Rutherford is a fugitive from justice, and has escaped beyond the limits of the State.

Now, therefore, in order that the said Thomas Rutherford may be arrested and brought to trial for his said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Ashe County.

DESCRIPTION:

Thomas Rutherford is represented to be about 18 years old, about 5½ ft. high, weight 140 to 150 pounds, complexion fair, and slightly freckled, dark blue eyes and dark sandy hair, cut short in front and top of head, large hands, bold appearance and quick spoken. Fled to Virginia, and when last heard from was at Independence, Grayson County.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State [L. S.] of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this the 12th day of December, A. D. 1855.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*
December 15, 1855. 7—4w.
☞ Asheville News copy 4 weeks.

AMBROTYPES.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THERE IS NOTHING MORE BEAUTIFUL OR that will be more highly appreciated, than one of those almost speaking, life-like pictures which T. J. Havens has concluded to put up *for the very reduced price of* $1, for a short time *only*, thus placing them within the reach of all. Give him a call, or you will lose the chance, we guess.

Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1855. 8—3t.

M. J. MOORE,
FORMERLY OF STOKES CO. N. C.,

WITH ANSPACH, REED & CO., PHILADELPHIA, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, will attend promptly and strictly to all orders intrusted to him.

Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1855. 8—3m.

PIANOS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THE MODEL PIANO.—IN THIS AGE OF IMPROVEMENT, when model farms, ships, carriages and the like are in vogue, E. P. NASH has given direction to the manufacture of a Model Piano, in which all the essentials of the most costly instruments are combined, for the moderate sum of three hundred and sixty dollars. Its richness of tone, simplicity and beauty of design, style of finish, size, &c., all unite to render it perfectly unique. It is so constructed as to be used in any portion of a room with equal advantage to the eye and ear.

We have now on hand about forty Pianos, nearly all differing in style, finish and price, which we will sell on as good terms in Petersburg as can be had at the North, South, East or West, and every instrument warranted.

E. P. NASH,
Piano Forte Dealer, Va.
Dec. 15, 1855. 8—

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL commence on Tuesday the 22d day of January, 1856. Terms:—Classical Department, $21; English, $17. Payment any time during the session.

HAZELL NORWOOD, Principal.
Dec. 11, 1855. 1104—w6w.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, RALEIGH, N. C.
REV. ALDERT SMEDES, D. D., RECTOR.

THE 27TH TERM OF THIS SCHOOL WILL COMMENCE on the 8th January, 1856. Application for the entrance of new pupils should be made immediately.

For a circular, apply to the Rector.

Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1855. 8—3t.

SALES OF LAND, NEGROES, &c.—WILL BE sold on Wednesday, the 23d day of January next on the Plantation of the late Edward B. Dudley, about five miles from Jacksonville, in Onslow County, the Plantation containing about 4000 acres of land, of which 2000 acres are cleared, and under fence, and in fine order for planting, and the rest are woodlands. This well known plantation is one of the most valuable in Eastern N. Carolina, and offers a rare opportunity to persons wishing to purchase lands. It is situated on New River, about 25 miles from the Ocean, with free and ready access to the markets of New Berne, and Wilmington. There are three good landings on the Plantation, at which vessels of a small size may load. There are on the Plantation an excellent two story dwelling house and all proper out-houses, Overseers house, cabins to accommodate 200 negroes, two large barns, a steam saw mill, in fine order, with a thrasher, cotton gin, and Grist mill attached. All the said buildings being in excellent repair. At the same time and place will be sold 35 valuable slaves, all the corn, (about 7,000 bushels,) fodder and peas, &c.; 14 mules, 20 horses, about 300 hogs, about 150 sheep, about 100 head of cattle and the plantation stock and farming utensils.

Terms of sale—for the Plantation 3,000 cash and the balance at one, two and three years credit with interest from sale—for the other property all sums under $100 cash; all sums over $100 and under $200, six months credit; all sums over $200, six and twelve months credit. For the deferred payments, notes with approved securities will be required in all cases, bearing interest from date.

Mr. Robert Dudley, who resides on the plantation, will give any information in regard to it, and will show it to any one desirous of purchasing, or by applying to the subscribers at Wilmington, N. C, any information will be given.

C. H. DUDLEY,
WM. H. DUDLEY.
Dec. 24, 1855. 11—tf.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE that he has again employed Mr. Joseph J. Young to take charge of a School at his house (3 miles North of Raleigh) the third session of which will begin on Monday, 14th January next.

TERMS:

Primary department,	$10 00
English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic,	12 50
Latin, Greek, Algebra,	15 00
Board per session,	35 00

No deductions will be made for absentees except in cases of protracted sickness. On early application rooms can be prepared for a few additional boarders. Address

WILSON W. WHITAKER,
Raleigh, N. C.
December 24, 1855. 11—3tpd.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—ASHE COUNTY.—Zachariah Osborne vs. Hardin Cox and James M. Gentry.

Whereas, Zach. Osborne has filed his bill of complaint against Hardin Cox and James M. Gentry in the Court of Equity for said County; and upon affidavit made before me that the sard Hardin Cox is a non-resident of this State; this is therefore to notify the said Hardin Cox, wherever he may be, to be and appear at the next term of our said Court of Equity to be held for the County of Ashe, at the Courthouse in Jefferson, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to him and a decree made accordingly.

Witness, my hand this 22d Dec. A. D. 1855.

GEO. BOWER, C. M. E.
Dec. 22d, 1855. 1006—w6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAYNE COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1855. Jesse Benton and others *vs.* Joel Johnson and wife Sally. Petition for Partition of Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Joel Johnson and wife Sally, are non-residents of the State; it is, therefore, ordered by the court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to be and appear before the justices of the court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county at the court house in Goldsboro', on the third Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness: Benjamin Aycock, Clerk of our said Court, at office the third Monday in November, A. D. 1855

BENJ. AYCOCK, Clerk.
January 1, 1856. 1106—6w.

FOR HIRE.—I HAVE FOR HIRE ONE GOOD Cook, one waiting Maid or nurse, one girl suitable for general work, and two smart, active boys. I prefer to hire them out privately.

WM. R. RICHARDSON,
At W. H. & R. S. Tucker's.
January 1, 1856. 12—w&swtf.

N. C. State Agricultural Society.

WE ARE DESIRED TO STATE THAT THE MEETing of the Executive Committee will take place in this City on Tuesday, the 8th inst., when, it is hoped, there will be a full attendance.

Jan. 1, 1856. 12—2t.

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS
At Thomasville Depot, Davidson County, N. C.,

MANUFACTURED BY THE SUBSCRIBER, EITHER single or double, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece, by improved machinery, cemented and copper rivited, at New York prices.

CHAS. M. SIMS,
Thomasville, Davidson Co., N. C.

All orders promptly attended to, and belts forwarded according to directions.

Dec. 22, 1855. 11—1y

SALE OF TRUNK AND VALUABLE CONTENTS.—Will be sold at the office of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, on Tuesday 15th January, one Trunk and contents, formerly the property of Thos. W. Wright, of Nash county—forfeited to the Company.

By order of the President and Board of Directors,

W. W. VASS, Treasurer.
Raleigh, Dec 26, 1855. 11—td.

TAR RIVER MALE ACADEMY.
GRANVILLE CO., N. C.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS SCHOOL WILL BE resumed on Monday the 7th day of January, 1856, under the management of Mr. James Campbell, a graduate of the University of North Carolina.

Board $6 per month. Tuition as heretofore.

For particulars address the Principal, either of the Trustees, or the Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

DR. J. A. RUSSELL, LEWIS P. ALLEN,
WM. CLEMENT, JAS. COZART,
ALLEN WALLER.
C. W. ALLEN, Secretary.

Tar River P. O., N. C., Dec. 22, '55. 11—6tpd.

OXFORD FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON Thursday the 10th of January, 1856, and close on the first Friday in the following June. Pupils will be admitted at any time and charged from the time of entering to the close of the session; yet it is very desirable for every pupil to be present at the beginning of the session.

SAM'L L. VENABLE, Principal.
Dec. 25, 1855. 11—2t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS having, at the last term of the County Court of New Hanover County, qualified as executors of the last will of E. B. Dudley, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to his estate to make immediate payment, and to all those having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of a recovery.

C. H. DUDLEY, } Ex'rs.
W. H. DUDLEY, }
Dec 24, 1855. 11—td.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—NASH COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1855.—Lucy Bass, Wm. H. Edwards and wife Elizabeth, vs. Richard Bass, the Children of J. J. Holland and the Children of John Gundy and wife Elizabeth.—Petition for a Division of Slaves.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Richard Bass, the Children of J. J. Holland, and the Children of John Gundy, and wife Elizabeth, are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, for the said defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Nash at the Court House in Nashville, on the second Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or the case will be heard *ex parte* as to them and decree made accordingly.

Witness, W. T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Nashville, the second Monday of Nov. 1855.

W. T. ARRINGTON, Clerk.
Dec. 6, 1855. 6—w6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY, in Equity, James D. Newsom, Complainant, *vs.* John B. Barrett and Caleb H. Richmond, Defendants.

Whereas, James D. Newsom, Esq., of Wake County, has filed in our Court of Equity for said County his bill of complaint against John B. Barrett and Caleb H. Richmond, and has made oath before me that the said Jno. B. Barrett is a non-resident of this State and a resident of the State of Virginia, this, therefore, is to notify the said John B. Barrett, wherever he may be, to be and appear at our Court of Equity for the County of Wake, to be held on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1856, at the Court House in Raleigh, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said bill of complaint, otherwise that the said bill will be taken *pro confesso* as to him and a decree made accordingly.

Witness, my hand, this 17th November, A. D., 1855.

ED. G. HAYWOOD, C. [illegible]
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1855. 104—[illegible]w.

VALUABLE NUTBUSH ESTATE FOR SALE.

MY MOTHER, MRS. THOMAS TURNER, having determined to remove South, the undersigned offers for sale her valuable plantation, "Oakland" situated on Big Nutbush Creek, in the County of Granville, containing about 1200 acres of land, of which about 300 acres are in original growth, 100 acres in heavily timbered old-field pine, and the remainder in arable land. The character of this plantation is so generally known that a very extended description is deemed unnecessary. It is situated within one mile of Williamsboro', five miles from Townesville Depot, on the Roanoke Valley Railroad, and 7 miles from Henderson Depot, on the R. & G. Railroad, in a neighborhood surpassed by none for its wealth, intelligence, and high moral character. The improvements are commodious, embracing all necessary out-buildings for crops of Wheat, Tobacco, &c. Persons wishing to purchase will please make application to me, and I will take pleasure in showing the place, and giving any information desired in regard to it. Address me at Williamsboro', Granville Co., N. C.

JAMES TURNER.
October 8, 1855. 92—tf.

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

WINNIE AND I.—THE NEW PURCHASE, OR early years in the far West, by Robt. Carlton, Esq.
Klosterheim, by DeQuincey.
Song of Hiawatha, by Longfellow.
Hoary Head and McDonner, by Abbott.
Strabo, by Hamilton & Falconer.
Memoirs of Catherine, of Russia, and Her Successors.
Teverino, by George Sand.
Glenwood; Or, The Parish Boy.
Representative Women: From Eve the Wife of the first, to Mary the Mother of the second Adam, by Baldwin.
Memoirs of Henry the Eighth, of England, and his six Wives, by Herbert.
The Planter's Victim; Or, Incidents of American Slavery, with illustrations.
The Match-Girl; Or, Life Scenes as They Are, with illustrations.
Walker's Manly Exercises: Containing Rowing, Sailing, Riding, Driving, Racing, Hunting and Shooting, illustrated.
Gray's Elegy, illustrated.
Lives of the Queen's of England of the house of Hanover, by Dr. D. Doran.
Memoirs of Dr. Sampson, late President of The Union Theological Seminary.
Wheeler's History of North Carolina, illustrated.

For sale by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book-Store.
Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1855. 3—

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
RALEIGH MARBLE WORKS
Near the corner of Hargett and Wilmington Sts.

All orders for Monuments, Head Stones or ornamental sculpture, of any description, promptly attended to and executed in the best style, at moderate charges.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a shop where he intends carrying on his business in all its various branches, and he will manufacture from the *best Italian and American* Marble, and in the neatest and most approved style of finish.

N. B. All orders from a distance faithfully and punctually attended to. Address

THOMAS GRIER,
Raleigh, N. C.
November 16, 1855. 1100—1y.
☞ Register copy.

NEW BOOKS.

CHRISTIAN THEISM, BY R. A. THOMPSON.
Memoir of Seargent S. Prentiss.
A Visit to the Camp before Sebastopol.
The Iroquois, by Minnie Myrtle.
Thrice Married.
Schaff's America.
American Rejected Addresses.
Richard the Fearless.
Juno Clifford.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1855. 104—

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State.

E. RUFFIN.
September 23, '54. 1—swtf.

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

NOTICE.—SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF India Rubber Crying Doll Babies—assorted sizes. Call soon if you would like to see them, at the

N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, July 17, 1855. 78—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS FOR 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to his friends and customers, that his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS are now ready for examination. He deems it unnecessary and uncalled for, to speak of the amount of his Fall purchase, his stock will speak for itself. As to prices it is generally understood, all right *down*, DOWN, DOWN to the lowest figure. He invites one and all (no respector of persons,) to call, and the goods will be shown with a good will and free of charge.

H. L. EVANS,
One door above R. Smith's corner.
Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1855. 90—

DR. SPRING'S NEW WORK.—THE CONTRAST between good and bad men. By Gardner Spring, D. D. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.
October 16, 1855 94—

JOHNSTON'S CHEMISTRY OF COMMON LIFE.—Just received a large supply of this truly valuable work.

W. L. POMEROY.
October 16, 1855. 94—

WILLIAM LEA,
Late of the firms of
WILLS, LEA & BROWNLEY and LEA & BROWNLEY,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will give special attention to the sale of
Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Grain, &c.
At the Old Stand, one door above Powell's Hotel,
SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, VA.
April 2, 1854. 39—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.

JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6 1854. 15—

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.

D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

PANAMA IN 1855.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE PANAMA Railroad, of the Cities of Panama and Aspinwall, with Sketches of Life and character on the Isthmus. By Robert Tomes. With Illustrations, 16mo muslin.

The writer of this volume accompanied an invited party from New York to assist at the opening of the Panama Railroad. He has given a full and interesting account of that great industrial enterprise from its inception to its completion, with a graphic and instructive description of the romantic country, whose eastern and western shores are connected by the iron bands of the railroad. The sketches of a tropical climate, of the curious natural history of the Isthmus, and of its peculiar social customs and habits, which are presented by the author in a style of unflagging animation and gayety, make his work one of the most attractive books of travel ever issued from the American press. The illustrations are from drawings made on the spot.

NOW READY,
SYDNEY SMITH'S LIFE AND LETTERS.

A Memoir of Reverend Sydney Smith By his Daughter, Lady Holland. With a Selection from his Letters, edited by Mrs. Austin 2 vols. 12mo., muslin.

* * The work now issued comprises an inartificial memoir of Sydney Smith, giving a brief and unpretending narrative of his life, but liberally spiced with specimens of his good sayings and a limited selection from his correspondence, consisting almost entirely of letters written in the abandon of friendship to a few of his intimate associates.

For Sale By
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh Sept. 1855. 82—

THE LIFE OF A GREAT ORATOR.
Second Supply Now at Hand.

THE LIFE OF S. S. PRENTISS. Edited by his Brother, 2 vols. 12mo. $2 50.

"Next to Patrick Henry, S. S. Prentiss was the greatest natural orator that has appeared in this country. * * * * *. Dazling wit, keen sarcasm, apt illustrations, and brilliant figures of speech, poured in profusion from his lips—borne on a torrent of feeling which irresistibly carried away whatever audience he addressed. His habits were convivial; he was a prince of good-fellowship, full of fun and anecdote, and no one ever exceeded him in the grace with which he told a story." *Buffalo Com.*

"S. S. Prentiss is one of the most brilliant names which adorn our annals. * * *. The work is a valuable contribution to American literature, and its contents most strongly interest every admirer of true genius and genuine eloquence." *Troy Times.*

"His public career was a brilliant one. As a lawyer he was second to none of his profession in the Southwest, or, if success be the test of merit, in the land." *Christian Mirror.*

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1865. 104—

North Carolina Six Per Cent State Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C.,
Nov. 19, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., 21st of Dec., next, for the purchase of $40,000 of Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina. They will be dated July 1st, 1855, and redeemable in ten years.

They will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, and will have coupons attached for interest at six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

Both principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, City of New York, unless where the purchaser prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of this State.

These Bonds are exempted from taxation for any purpose whatever.

Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposite the amount of their bids with the accrued interest from 1st July last, in either the Bank of the Republic, New York, the Bank of the State of N. C., or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

The right of accepting such bids in whole or in part as may be deemed most advantageous to the State, is reserved.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State.

D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.
Raleigh, Nov 20, 1855. 104—td.

PROPOSALS WILL ALSO BE RECEIVED UNTIL 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 2nd of January next, for the purchase of $250,000 bonds of the same character as the foregoing, except that the latter will be dated January 1st, 1856, and will be issued in sums of $500 each, redeemable in thirty years.

D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.
Nov. 30, 1855. 3—

FRANKLINTON INSTITUTE,
FRANKLIN CO., N. C.

THE ENSUING TERM FOR 1856 WILL OPEN ON the 1st Monday in January.

Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Richardson, Principals.
Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Stone, Assistant Principals.
Mr. R. J. Taylor and Miss M. L. Towsley, Assistants, respectively of the male and female departments, which are distinct, occupying different buildings in opposite parts of the town.

Mr. Stone is a graduate of Burlington University, and has been Principal of the Royalton Institute for several years past.

The former friends of Miss M. E. Stone will recognize her in Mrs. Stone.

Miss J. is a graduate of Troy Female Seminary.

Expenses as heretofore, and one-half payable in advance.

Catalogues sent on application to the Principal.

December 4, 1855. 5—t15J.

ARKANSAS, DALLAS COUNTY.

I OFFER FOR SALE 1780 ACRES OF LAND east of and adjoining the Ouachita river, consisting of upland and bottom—the former fair, the latter first rate, producing, under good cultivation, from sixty to eighty bushels of corn per acre, and from twelve hundred to two thousand pounds of cotton—upwards of four hundred acres cleared, with gin-house, orchard and houses for sixty negroes. It is healthy, well watered, and convenient to navigation. It is adapted to stock, being adjacent to forty thousand acres or more of wild or cane land, affording a lasting range for horses, cattle and hogs. In 1844, I bought this tract as the most desirable east of the Ouachita; nor is there any other, on the same side of the river, on which I would live: yet, on inferior land to my upland, there are planters from North Carolina making from six to nine bales to the hand—names can be given, if necessary. My price is $6,000 cash, or on time, with ten per cent. interest. Corn and provender and stock may be purchased with the place.

HAWES H. COLEMAN,
Cachemasso P. O.
Nov. 12, 1855. 4—tf,

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1855.
☞ THE KANE HOUSE ☜
Re-Opened, on the CASH plan.
Every Delicacy of the Season served at all hours.
(See Bill of Fare.)
N. B.—Claggett's Superior Ale on draught. 104—tf.

FOR RENT.—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND lot, in the City of Raleigh, formerly occupied by Mrs. Mary E. Harrison. The house contains six good and spacious rooms, and the lot a fraction over an acre of ground. This residence is situated in a retired and pleasant portion of the City, and will no doubt be found an agreeable one to any who may wish to rent. Possession given the 1st January, 1856. Apply for terms to W. W. Holden.

Nov. 30, 1856. 3—tf.

JUST RECEIVED.—A GOOD ARTICLE OF Mackerel and Herrings, and for sale by

J. J. LITCHFORD.
October 23, 1855. 96—

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE.
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND

Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Principals: MISS C. AND I. GRIMSHAW AND A. H. GRIMSHAW, A. M., M. D.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSFUL operation more than eleven years. The course of Instruction is thorough. The study of French forms part of the daily routine of study. The house is new, commodious, and cheerful: it is heated throughout. The sessions commence on the 1st of Febuary and 1st of September.

TERMS: For Boarding and Instruction, including French, pupils under thirteen years of age, $70,00, second class, $80,00 and Senior Department, $100,00 per session of five months.

REFERENCES: Rright Rev. A. Lee, D. D. Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D. Baltimore; Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, Delaware; P. V. Daniel, Jr. Esq J. R. Anderson Esq., Tredegar Iron Works; E. Wortham & Co., Richmond, Va; Rev. Mr. Gibson, Petersburg, Va; Governor Bragg, Hon. Wm A. Graham, W. H. Tucker, Esq., Hon. G. E. Badger, Raleigh N. C.

Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,
L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

HATS! HATS!—McGEE & WILLIAMS, HAVE in store a very large and well selected assortment of HATS for Spring and Summer wear for men, boys and children, consisting of Leghorn, Panama, Manilla, Campeachy, Maricaibo, Pedal Straw, Canada Straw, Palm Leaf, China Pearl, Alboni Jockey, Wide Awake, Shanghai.

Also, superb Moleskin Hats of the latest style.

51—

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.

Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

FANS! FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties from the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at

McGEE & WILLIAMS.
51—

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, [illegible] McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage.

PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

SELECT SCHOOL,
R. H. GRAVES, Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, LOCATED IN GRANVILLE CO., N. C., about 9 miles South of Clarksville, Va., and 10 miles Southwest of Lynesville depot, will be opened on the 15th of January, 1856.

The location has been selected with reference to healthfulness, and the high tone of social, moral, and religious influence, in the community. Board will be provided in families of the highest respectability. The price of board and tuition for a session of 20 weeks, is $75, payable in advance. The number of pupils limited.

The Principal, having been engaged in teaching for the last 19 years of his life, and for the most part in connection with some of the first institutions in the State, is, of course known, to some extent, in most sections of the State. Circulars, however, containing references and other particulars may be obtained by application to the Principal, at Brownsville P. O., Granville Co., N. C.

Oct. 31, 1855. 1097—w3m.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale some eight hundred acres of land, in Wake County, lying near the Central Railroad.—These lands are covered with oak and pine growth, and are suitable for turpentine-getting, for farming, and for a steam saw-mill. It is *all woodland*. There are two settlements on it, with small lots. It is also well watered.

I will sell it on accommodating terms, both as to price and time.

W. G. STRICKLAND.
Nov. 3, 1855. 99—

650 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE, stuated in Greene County, on the east side of Bear creek, four miles north of the Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad Survey. There are 300 acres cleared, 120 acres of prime lands yet remain to be cleared, lying level and in good form. The land is of as fair quality as any in this section of country—well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn or wheat; easy and pleasant to cultivate; entirely free from waste lands and in the midst of good society, and as healthy a place as any. The buildings are all good and new—a two story dwelling of convenient size, and all necessary out houses for the comfort of a family and convenience of a farm. The subscriber will sell the place at a low rate, as he is determined to sell. For particulars address the subscriber at Mosely Hall, N. C.

LEMUEL E. HARDY.
September 1, 1855 82—tf.

Superior French Cass. Pants!

OUR ASSORTMENT IN FINE BLACK AND FANCY Cass. Pants is much better than usual. We have endeavored to select such styles of Fancy Cass. as we think will please those who desire something neat and genteel.

E. L. HARDING.

NEW STOCK!

DURING FAIR WEEK OUR SALES WERE large, and in consequence stock greatly reduced, so much so that we have had great difficulty in fitting our customers with such styles of garments as were wanted.

The difficulty is now obviated, for we received yesterday, from our Manufactory, quite a large invoice, comprising all the new and handsome styles recently opened in New York City. We have now just the sizes to make our stock complete.

E. L. HARDING.
November 2, 1855. 99—

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.

Liberal advances made on consignments [illegible] in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.

March 9, 1855. 91—1y.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (Successor to *Oliver & Proctor*,) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,

Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting part of

Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determination to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige

ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 27—

NOT DEAD!
THE "LIVE GIRAFFE" AGAIN!
A New Era about to Dawn on North-Carolina.

At the constant and earnest solicitation of nearly every body, but especially the old acquaintances of "ye Animal," we have been induced to promise, if "*provender*" enough can be secured, to trot that beast out again to the gaze of all mankind, and the universal admiration of womankind, during the first week in January, 1856.

"The Live Giraffe," while it was a neutral paper, while it grazed in its own green pasturage, played with the *girls*, and joked with the boys, was the most popular sheet, *animate* or *inanimate*, that ever issued from a Southern press and had it been content to have lived in its own native sphere, it would now have been the "Brother Jonathan" of the South. Such a result cannot but be evident to any thinking man; it was, indeed, on the high road to fame and a most enviable distinction. But becoming fat, in an unlucky moment, like the man who had grown "*rich enough to ride an ass*," and had, therefore, gotten above his fellows, the "Animal" leaped the *bars* of its accustomed field, and the next thing we heard of him, he, like a man turned politician from preacher, was pining for the good things of life, and no doubt, like the silly lamb of old that eluded the sight of the shepherd, and got into the thick woods which was found to be infested with wolves, he wished himself back in his old range. But the bars had been put another rail higher and he couldn't get back; besides, he had grown so lean that he could not jump.

It is said that bought wisdom is the best in the world, if it dont cost too much. A mighty true saying; one in which there is more of truth than poetry or romance, and in view of this old saying and the Animal's experience, his old friends need have little fear that he will at any time hereafter cut the same caper again. He'll kick any man that would intimate such a thing.

The Live Giraffe will then be neutral. It will be devoted *to fun, to the news, and literature.* It will be made the vehicle of publishing many a thought to the world; funny, grave and instructive, that would have wasted itself on the air "as summer roses do," but for its columns, it will seek every opportunity to turn grave and uninteresting matters into pleasant and agreeable incidents; upset all ill-natured humanity it meets with and mould it anew; expose all rascality wherever found, whether in Church or State—(that's promising a great deal,) or in the social circle, and keep a strict watch on the press, literary, religious and political, and see that each keeps its bounds.

The citizens of Raleigh know well enough the value of such a sheet, and would not do without it another year for half a million. Why, since the exit of the Animal from their borders, they have had more bad luck than was ever heard of before. More *Trusts* have been made, more liens been given upon property, more assignments made, more quarreling and fighting, more drinking of liquor, more meanness generally, and more ill luck than ever was known at any period since the great plague in Egypt.

Now this is as plain as daylight, and the only remedy for such evils is to trot out the Animal again. So I think.

Now, this is the proposition I shall make to you. I want an assurance of your willingness to patronize the Animal, and to get that assurance I shall give you full opportunity to correspond with me and to send in all the names that can be secured.

If 500 names can be secured, we shall have no fears of the success of the Animal. He will soon grow fat when he begins to take exercise, and then he can plead his own case, if not with eloquent words, at least with an occasional kick at the boys.

It has been intimated to me that the connection I sustained to the "*Carolina Pennant*" would injure the Animal since the "Pennant" had suddenly expired and left many of its subscribers in the *suds*. I have to say here, and I hope it will satisfy every body, that I had no interest in the "Pennant." I wrote most of its Editorials for which I *should* have received *something* according to agreement, but I did not. I have tried this *co*-business and it neither pays nor suits my genius. I want a broad hemisphere, a wide latitude, and nobody to divide with me in the spoils.

Then, friends, we now understand each other. I want you to send me your names between now and the first of January; if enough respond, the "Animal" will make his bow; if not, no harm done.

TERMS: Two dollars per annum, payable on delivery of first number; two dollars and fifty cents if paid in six months; three dollars if not paid till end of year. ☞ No money will be required until the first No. is issued.

R. H. WHITAKER,
Raleigh, N. C.
Dec. 1st, 1855. 4—

LANDS! LANDS!! LANDS!!!—FOR THE IMMIGRANT AND CAPITALISTS! Persons in search of homes, or investments in Texas, are respectfully invited to our office.

We have, for sale, more than two hundred thousand acres of land, in various parts of the State. Titles guarantied.

Land located, claims against the State or individuals collected and adjusted.

Office on Congress Avenue, City of Austin, Texas.

As we buy land on commission, strangers will find it to their interest to purchase through us.

RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.
Real Estate Brokers, Collecting and Land Agents.
October 16, 1854. 94—

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.

JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance, seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

A. R. BAINES,
Sheriff.
Aug. 1—wtf.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.

J. Q. LUFSEY.
Petersburg, July 6, 1855.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 18, 1854. 44—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

FOR SALE.—TWO FINE BILLIARD TABLES OF the latest style with the latest improved patent rubber cushions. One of them has two setts of cushions, one sett without pockets for playing Keley, which I will sell at a bargain. Please call soon.

JOHN GREECH.
Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1855. 108—tf.

CARD TO MY PATRONS.

CONTEMPLATING A CHANGE IN OUR BUSINESS 1st January, 1856, renders it actually necessary for us to urge the payment of all notes and accounts due us. To grant indulgence beyond that time will be altogether inconsistent with arrangements already made, and our friends who are indebted to us will confer a great favor by coming forward at once and settling their notes and accounts now due.

E. L. HARDING.
Nov. 13, 1855. 109—

NEW STORE.—AT THE OLD STAND OF JOHN PRIMROSE, on Fayetteville street, just above the Market House.

The subscriber has opened a full stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Jewelry, Groceries, and a general assortment of every thing usually kept in a City Store, which he will sell at wholesale or retail at cost. He is determined to sell, and must [illegible] and those in want of goods or groceries can now get bargains. Call soon, and give me a trial before you buy elsewhere.

MARK. SCHLOSS.
Raleigh, Feb. 9, 1855. 11—tf.

THE PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

We give below an abstract of some of the public Documents accompanying the President's Message; and we quote at some length from the Report of Mr. Secretary Dobbin:

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

The following are the cardinal points of the documents accompanying the President's message, in relation to our affairs with Great Britain:

Mr. Marcy, in June of 1853, declares, in a despatch to Mr. Buchanan, that this Government can never yield to the British pretension that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was only prospective in its operation. After some spicy diplomatic censure of his conduct in this negotiation, he closes by declaring that if Great Britain persists in holding Ruatan, in defiance of all right, we shall know her purpose in holding it simply as a naval and a military station is to affect injuriously our interests. A predetermination to interfere with our affairs, thus manifested, will render the continuance of our amicable relations with her precarious. Mr. Buchanan's discussion of this entire question is very able and thorough.

On the 6th of August last Mr. Marcy again urges the immediate settlement of this question, before Mr. Buchanan should retire from London, and the latter is instructed to ask Great Britain, distinctly, whether she intends to insist on holding Ruatan, and to insist on her abandoning her pretensions there.

Mr. Buchanan addressed a note accordingly, and on the 28th of October Lord Clarendon replied, declining to re-open the general discussion, and stating that the British Government adheres to its previous positions.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy (Hon. James C. Dobbin,) recommends the construction of additional steam sloops of war; expresses entire satisfaction with the result of the apprenticeship system, and the legislation of the last Congress for the Navy; maintains the abolition of corporal punishment; and recommends an increase of the Marine corps, and the increase of seamen to ten thousand men. He sustains the general action of the Naval Retiring Board, but intimates his readiness to aid in restoring any officers in special cases who have been unjustly treated.

The remarks of the Secretary on the action of the Board will be looked for with so much anxiety by a large class of readers, that we publish them in full.

"The report of the Naval Board of fifteen officers of the higher grades, assembled under the 'act to promote the efficiency of the Navy,' having been approved by you, I have in pursuance of your direction carried the same into execution, according to the provisions of the law. After a careful examination, 201 officers were, in their judgment, found incapable of performing, promptly and efficiently, all their duty both ashore and afloat; and of those 71 were reserved on leave of absence pay,' 81 on furlough pay, and 49 recommended to be stricken from the rolls.

"The vacancies have been filled according to the Act by regular promotion in the order of rank or seniority. Although there are now on this reserved list one hundred and forty seven officers, the expenses of the Navy, as appears from calculations accurately made, are not increased, for the reason that they are not only on reduced pay, but the officers promoted to their vacancies do not receive the full pay of the grade to which they are thus promoted. They obtain the higher rank and secure more responsible and important commands, but are not to enjoy full pay until the vacancies they fill are made complete either by resignation, death or removal. And the law judiciously administered by no means involves an increase of the aggregate number of officers, for it is the crowding of the service with the lower grade of Passed Midshipmen, to linger there until the prime of life, without rank, and comparatively without useful service, which has really done sad mischief.

Perhaps no event, either legislative or executive, touching the history of the Navy, has attracted more earnest attention or created a more profound sensation, than the action of the late Naval Board. With a view to a just and wise consideration of this grave and delicate subject, the unexcited mind will not merely pass in calm and scrutinizing review the proceedings of the Board and the Executive but naturally recurs to the history of the law itself, and with especial care to the condition of the Navy, which occasioned its passage with such remarkable unanimity.

"The peculiar nature of the law did not escape the scrutiny of those who passed it. The allegation that it partook somewhat of the odious character of a starchamber proceeding, was even then presented with ardent and warning eloquence. The feature providing for dropping entirely from the service, which was not in the original bill, was inserted in the House by an overwhelming majority, and after elaborate and thorough debate in the Senate, was passed almost unanimously. There was still on the statute book and in daily enforcement, the law of courts martial, surrounding their proceedings with the solemnity of a sworn court, a sworn Judge-Advocate, and sworn witnesses, subject to penalties for non-appearance; and yet such was the condition of the Navy as urged by secretaries and conceded by statesmen, officers and citizens; such the loud cry for prompt reform echoed and re-echoed through the country, that Congress in its wisdom failing to pass the general and more comprehensive bills originally reported by the committees, instituted this summary tribunal with signal majorities.

"The officers selected to compose this Board were in terms highly laudatory pronounced fit men for the delicate task. Indeed, when their names were announced there was a warm and general expression of favor and gratification rarely exhibited. Before prescribing regulations as authorized, the opinion of the Attorney-General was asked on the true interpretation of the following provision of the act: 'Provided that no officers upon said Board shall examine into or report upon the efficiency of officers of a grade above them.' His opinion was that the entire body will sit together, deliberate and determine, and by proper means authenticate their conclusion as to lieutenants, masters and passed midshipmen. After that the lieutenants will have to retire, and the captains and commanders will act in regard to all officers of the rank of commander, when the commanders must retire and the captains will act as to officers of that rank. All the examinations having thus been made, and the proper judgments reached in the manner contemplated by the law, the sum total of the opinions will be certified to the Secretary in such form of authentication as he in his regulations shall see fit to prescribe.

The few regulations prescribed were chiefly based on this opinion, with the purpose of protecting the officers whose efficiency was thus to be examined into from the slightest danger of being prejudiced by the influence or the presence of judges below them in grade. Lieutenants were not allowed even to be present at the proceedings and deliberations in regard to commanders, and therefore could not aid to effect their own promotion; and in accordance with the same regulation, a commander could not have the opportunity, by his presence, to exert influence to secure his promotion to a Captaincy; and thus it was designed, that if by the execution of the law, officers of the board should happen to be promoted, their proceedings should not be tainted with the blighting suspicion that they labored for their own advancement and not the public good.

The Department, therefore, by filling the board with men of high reputation, and acceptable to the country and the Navy, by surrounding them with safeguards and restrictions, to secure impartiality and justice, and to remove the opportunity and the temptation for indulgence in action for personal gain, by spreading before them the entire files and records of the Department, hoped that a successful effort had been made to insure the faithful and satisfactory execution of a law passed with every indication of earnest solicitude to promote the efficiency of the Navy.

The order notifying the officers of their appointment issued on the 5th of June; they commenced their joint labors on the 20th of June, and reported the result on the 26th of July.

And now, sir, while the operation of this law is by some hailed with enthusiasm as a salutary and indispensable corrective of admitted ill, which depressed the service, by others it is received with undisguised discontent and dissatisfaction. This can hardly be regarded as unnatural. The provisions of the law are generous—indeed, strikingly liberal; but they are at the same time exacting and sternly just. It provides for the careful support of some, and the prompt removal of others; and however faithfully, honestly, and carefully executed, it is a measure of reform, and no measure of that character is ever executed without more or less inconveniences, disappointments and discontent.

Actuated, no doubt, by a desire to seek truth and justice as nearly as possible, Congress thought it safest to entrust the reform not merely to the President and the Secretary, whose acquaintance with the officers, both personally and officially, must necessarily be very limited, but chiefly to the officers of the three higher grades, whose knowledge of their brother officers naturally enables them to perform the duty more thoroughly, and with less liability to err. The task was delicate, and involved struggles between duty and feeling. They were men not infallible. It would be strange, indeed, if their work were perfect and entirely free from error. Those errors, if they exist, will soon and surely be discovered by the developments of time, by continued inquiry, and by calm, dispassionate observation.

The officers of the Navy as a class, are proud, brave, sensitive, patriotic and self-sacrificing; and if the sword of any one of those gallant men has been incautiously taken from him, all right-minded men will say, let his country restore it to him, with all the honors and reparation due to injured merit; and while I can by no means recommend the adoption of any measure of repeal or any course of proceeding in conflict with the general action of the Board, I have no doubt that there should be, and will be, found a remedy for any mistake or error of judgment, if the service has thus been deprived of a meritorious and capable officer, either by resignation or dropping. Facts which have come to my knowledge assure me that it would be but reasonable to provide a year's pay for the officers who have been suddenly dropped from a service, on which they had heretofore so exclusively depended, without any consideration for future self-reliance.

But, sir, I cannot conclude this branch of my report without doing justice to the officers of the Board. From the spirit and temper with which they entered upon a painful and unsought duty, and from the earnestness and diligence with which they searched the records of the department, I deem it but an act of simple justice to express my conviction that they were actuated by elevated considerations, and that their aim was truth, impartiality, and the good of the service; and although from the liability of man to err, there may be discovered here and there a mistake of judgment, I have an abiding conviction that history will prove that this work reinvigorated the Navy, imparted to it a robust and active health, inspired the hearts of the young and gallant officers hitherto drooping with hopeless despondency, with fresh energy and contentment with the service; warned the thoughtless and the indolent to quit the haunts of idleness and seek the path of duty leading to honor, and caused the country to repose with the more pride and confidence in the belief of the invincibility of this right arm of defence. I have no hesitation, and I take much pleasure in saying that I have already witnessed its happy effects in the new impulse and readiness for duty seen and felt at the department.

"And, sir, though the number reported incompetent seems large and may well attract attention, is that a circumstance of itself sufficient to justify reflection upon a Board who were bound under the law to make a 'careful examination,' and report the names of all whom they adjudge incompetent, of every grade, to do their whole duty promptly, and efficiently ashore or afloat? If but a small number of officers had become inefficient, would the Secretaries of the Navy for the last fifteen years have again and again urged, with almost pertinacious zeal, that some stringent measure of reform was indispensable to save the navy from impending ruin? Would committees, session after session, have reported and pressed such measures? Would grave members have arisen as they did in Congress and have seriously moved to abolish the navy and begin again, if but a small defect existed? Would the Senate, every session for some years, have almost with unanimity passed the measure for relieving the service of the inefficient, and for imparting vigor and health by promoting able and brave officers before age had crippled their energies and impaired their usefulness? Would the press in almost every town and village have fulminated its thunders for reform, and have teemed with articles of laudation and approval when the measure prevailed, if but a small number of the incapable blocked up the path of promotion? Or had it become manifest to all, to statesman and citizen, that something radical, thorough and searching, must be administered to secure the navy from the dangers which imperiled it, and emancipate it, if possible, from the weight which seemed so surely to be burdening and pressing it down?

The regulations prescribed—which have heretofore been published—the correspondence with and the report of the Board accompany this report."

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Secretary of War (Hon. Jeff. Davis) urges increased compensation to army officers, and a revision of the law respecting their allowances. Also, that the provision of the last Congress, increasing the pay of the rank and file, be extended to all enlisted men. Also, an increase of medical corps, and the addition of five military store keepers. He recommends a judicious continuance of sea coast defences, and especially renews the suggestion for the fortifying of Ship Island to defend the approaches to New Orleans. He presents, also, a neat and forcible argument in favor of the Pacific Rail Road, as a means of a national defence, but avoids recommending its construction by Governmental aid, although he distinctly intimates a disposition to favor such aid. He shows the actual strength of the army to be fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty two men. Enlistments during the last twelve months, ten thousand five hundred and forty six; enlistments refused, twenty thousand five hundred and twenty-two; number of casualties, five thousand five hundred Disposition of the troops remains pretty much as stated in last annual report.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The Postmaster General (Judge Campbell) suggests that the franking privilege be restricted to public documents and letters on public business merely; also, the charge of full rates upon newspapers in all cases, instead of half rates, when paid quarterly in advance. He recommends compulsory prepayment by stamps of postage on books, pamphlets, circulars and all other transient matters. He agan urges the six months' notice to the Collins steamers in discontinuance of the extra pay voted them in July, 1852. He presses this subject at some length.

THE YEAR 1856.—The year just commenced is the latter part of the 80th and beginning of the 81st year of the Independence of the Unites States; the 6569th year of the Julian period; the latter part of the 5616th and beginning of the 5617th year since the creation of the world according to the Jews; the 2609th year since the foundation of Rome according to Varro; 2632d year of the Olympiads; the latter part of the 1272d, and beginning of the 1273d year of the twelve lunations since the HEGIRA or flight of Mahomet, which took place 16th July, A. D. 622.

The Alphonsine tables make this year the 7089th from the creation: the Greek church the 6362d, and some eastern churches date it sixteen years later than the Greek church. The Chinese adopt the Sexagenary cycle, of which 60 cycles have now elapsed, their era commencing 2700 B. C., so they now deem themselves in the year 4555. The Talmud makes this year 7200; the Septuagint 7757 and the Samarian Pentateuch 6565.

Amid all the abstruse and painful calculations which have been made relative to the chronological progress of the world, the Christian era is undoubtedly the most correct and authentic. According to that the world was created 5859 years ago; the deluge swept the earth 3511 years ago, and 2348 years before Christ; and we are now living in the year 1856, dating from the Christian era.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY AT BABYLON.—Col. Rawlinson has just discovered among the ruins of ancient Babylon an extensive library—not indeed, printed paper, but impressed on baked brick—containing many and voluminous treatises on astronomy, mathematics, ethnology, and several other most important branches of knowledge. These treatises contain facts and arguments which, in his opinion, will have no small operation on the study of the sciences to which they relate, and which throw great light upon biblical history and criticism, and the history of our race.

THE EXPEDITION FOR CAMELS.

We have been favored with a copy of a very interesting letter indeed, from Major Wayne, U. S. A., the officer in charge of the expedition of this Government to procure camels to be brought hither, with the view of experimenting for their future employment in United States military transportation, especially on our great Western deserts. It is as follows:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 31, 1855.

SIR:—In accordance with my report of the 11th of October, Lieut. Porter and myself left this for Balaklava the next day, the 12th, in the British transport steamer, the Imperador, and landed in the Crimea on the 17th. Calling on Major Ross, the Deputy Quartermaster General at Balaklava, and, further to the front, on Gen. Simpson, the commander of the British forces, we received from these gentlemen kind welcomes, and every facility for the prosecution of our duty was promptly afforded to us. I was further fortunate in receiving an introduction to Colonel Murdo, in charge under the Quarter-master General, General Eyre, of the land transport service in the Crimea, and who as Quartermaster General to General Napier in the expedition against Sinde, had used camels extensively for military purposes He gave me much interesting information in relation to the military use of the camel; and from General Simpson also, who had served in the same expedition under General Napier, we had additional accounts of the value of the animal, and of the favorable opinion entertained of it by the army for the services it was capable of rendering. The engagements of Colonel McMurdo were such that I could occupy but little of his time, and in consequence obtained from him only a few material facts, without going into details. My thanks are due to him for the moments he devoted to me, pressed as he was with the many and various duties of his position.

We found in the Crimea both the Bactrian two-humped camel, and the Arabian, or one-humped; but the latter alone seemed to be used for the purposes of military transportation. The former were found in the Crimea at the commencement of the war; the latter were carried there since from Asia Minor. The former were but little thought of, the latter were highly esteemed; the only objection to them we heard of being the room they occupied in the narrow streets, and their frightening the horses. The two are very distinct species of the same genus; differing from each other as much, I should say, as the buffalo of our western prairies does from the common ox. Doubly humped, the Bactrian is a strongly built, powerful animal, standing not quite so high as the Arabian, of coarser and more shaggy coat, slower in motion, but capable of carrying immense burdens. From the formation of its back (its two humps) there is difficulty in adjusting to it a pack saddle, and without one there is always more or less perplexity in loading and securing the load. This I rather think is the principal source of objection to its use, though I believe the opinion advanced to us to be correct, that it is not as serviceable an animal as the Arabian. Its use in the Crimea before the war we understand to be chiefly for draught, and on one occasion we saw two yoked to a Tartar wagon, as oxen are, but guided by rope reins. The result of our examination determined us not to procure one, as it would only complicate our experiment without producing such results as we anticipate from the Arabian stock. At some future day, should the camel become domesticated with us, it may then be worth while to import a few males for crossing upon the Arabian females, as it is said is done with advantage in Persia, the issue always taking after the mother—that is, being one-humped. Sketches of the Bactrian camel were made by Mr. Heap, which will convey very clear ideas of the animal and of its difference from the Arabian.

Col. McMurdo informed me, that in the expedition against Sinde, he had in service about twenty-five thousand camels, and that from his experience he esteemed them highly; so much so, that he had then at Sinope three thousand of them, in addition to the few now in use in the Crimea, in readiness for the campaign next spring. The loads they will carry depend much, he said, upon the service in which they are employed—rapid movements naturally requiring light burdens—but their average loads, under favorable circumstances, he stated to be about six hundred pounds, and these they will carry easily, without pushing, twenty five to thirty miles a day. He mentioned the interesting fact, which I do not remember to have heard before, that during the expedition against Sinde, General Napier organized a most efficient corps of one thousand men, mounted upon five hundred dromedaries—two men to each dromedary—the men sitting back to back, one facing the head, the other the tail, and both armed with rifles and sabres. The man facing the head was the animal's groom and driver, and the manner of using the corps was as follows: Upon arriving at the scene of operations, the dromedaries were made to kneel, in square, under charge of their five hundred drivers, forming, as it were, a base of operations, from which the other five hundred operated as infantry. As the advanced body moved, the square, or squares, if more than one was formed, if required, were also moved; and in case of extremity, the square offered a cover under which the one thousand men could find comparative shelter behind the animals, who were prevented from rising by a hobble on the fore-leg, and use their rifles most effectively. This corps, Col. McMurdo informed me, could be readily marched seventy miles in any direction in twelve hours, (5 5-6 miles per hour,) and rendered throughout the campaign most efficient service.

Gen. Simpson stated that in the same campaign he found the camel so serviceable that he procured five or six for his personal use, and that with them he frequently went seventy miles between sunset and sunrise. To a direct question by Major Delafield (whom we met in the Crimea) whether he would not have preferred the best English horses to camels, could he have obtained them, the General answered no, that he would have preferred the camel, as packing his baggage upon them in light loads, he could move more quickly and continuously.

In relation to our visiting Persia, the inquiries we have made lead us to the conclusion that, though we might readily get there, our return, owing to the blocking up of the roads by snow, would be impossible until next spring. As this would detain us much beyond the time fixed for our return to the United States, and unnecessarily delay the experiment we are engaged in, we have reluctantly abandoned the journey, though we desired much to see the varieties of the Persian camel, and particularly the Leurbourck or dromedary artillery.

A journey into Persia, with the intention of returning immediately, must be commenced, we find, about May. Our course from this will be, I think, to Syria or Egypt, for dromedaries, and then back to Smyrna for burden camels, in the expectation of commencing our return home some time in February.

The inquiries in relation to dromedaries for the French army, reported in my letter of the 11th of October, produce no result.

Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't,
HENRY C. WAYNE,
Major U. S. Army.

Hon. Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War.

A return has just been made in England, in relation to the adulteration of tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate and pepper, from 1844 to 1854, &c. As regards tea, there were twelve cases detected within that period, and four convictions; as regards coffee, twelve hundred and fifty-nine detections (whereof eight hundred and sixty-three in 1853 and three hundred and forty-two in 1854) and eight hundred and fifty-one convictions; as regards cocoa and chocolate, there were no detections of adulteration made; and as regards pepper, there were two hundred and seventy-two detections of adulteration and one hundred and ninety-two convictons. In one case only does imprisonment appear to have been inflicted on the guilty party.

An acute angle—an angle that enables you to cross a street so as not to run against a creditor.

The Salem Gazette says the following notice may be seen at a blacksmith's shop in Essex: "No hosses shod on Sunday 'cept Sickness or Deth."

Why is associating with bad characters like getting a leg crushed during the dog days? Because it is apt to lead to "mortification."

"Have you said your prayers, John?" "No ma'am—it aint my work. Bill says the prayers, and I the amens? We agreed to do it, because it comes shorter."

From the Washington Union.

COL. RICHARDSON ON THE NEBRASKA BILL.

The speech of the Democratic candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives in support of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, delivered on the 20th of May, 1854, is now before us, and the following passages are so pertinent and so manly, so patriotic and so democratic, that we cannot resist laying them before our readers:

"Since the introduction of this bill every expedient has been resorted to to intimidate members from giving it their support. The pulpits have undertaken to speak in the name of Almighty God against it. The abolition press have placed the names of members in what they are pleased to call the roll of infamy who have voted for the bill. Such abuse is courted rather than avoided.

The opponents of the bill say the people will condemn us forever. I have heard the same sort of talk before. Why, they have told me some years ago here, that I might look for some green spot by the side of some gentle stream, where I might find my political grave. Sir, instead of that, they have found their political grave, and I have been continued here by the wish of my constituents, and against my own desire.

But, sir, gentlemen of freesoil and abolition proclivities tell us, if we persist in urging this measure, they will leave the Democratic party. I hope they will; for in the hour of danger and trial they are opposed to us, and have ever been; and it is only when the victory is certain, and the spoils to be divided, that they act with us. They have marred the moral of the victory by their clamor for the spoils. For one, I have no desire to propitiate them. Sir, we shall pass the bill, settle a great principle, and so settle it, that in all future time we can sustain it; the country will approve it, and these gentlemen, now so clamorous, will acquiesce—yes, sir, I believe that is the word—or swear that they were always for the principle, but opposed to its application to these Territories; and some of them will doubtless be able to go back to some speech or essay where they maintained the doctrine that we now apply.

I want to say a word or two to our friends before I conclude. I want to say, to them, that our danger, and our sole danger, consists in our divisions. I want to say right here to our northern friends, that our fortunes are linked up with this bill. The assault is made upon you. Your names are in every abolition sheet in the land, in what they call the 'roll of infamy.' If we falter under such a fire as this, there is no arm but that of resurrection that can reach us. Take my word for it, you will find that to be true. You never make anything in one of these political fights by yielding. Fight it out, and fight it ever. Our safety consist in standing together. If we fall, let us fall together, and fall fighting. Let us ask no quarter, and give none. I have a word to say, too, to our southern friends, and what I submit to them is applicable to our northern friends, too. In the details of the bill there are a great many things about which we differ; there are a great many things that we would prefer to have otherwise. But we shall have to give up our opinions, about these details for the sake of the great principle involved in the bill. If we stand firm, and pass the bill, my word for it, that the excitement which has been manufactured at the North will blow over before the elections next fall, or, at all events, just after them. We appeal to you in a spirit of generosity to yield something in details, to stand by the friends who have stood by you; not stood by you because we yielded to you, but because we believed we were doing justice and right.

The principle will triumph from this time forward, and the day will soon pass by where no more discriminations shall be drawn between the States of this Union—discriminations that ought never to have been drawn under any circumstances, and which were not made at the foundation of this government. Let me say to the friends of this bill, that the best course we can pursue is to vote down all amendments, stand by the substitute, and pass it.—If we once enter upon a sea of amendments, there will be no telling where we shall land. I have no doubt, also, if they had a good opportunity, that they could pass a bill which would suit them exactly, but which would not suit us at all.

Our safety, I repeat, is in standing by the substitute as it is. Gentlemen need have no apprehensions about the storm that will be raised at the North. I stood here and voted against the Wilmot proviso with only eleven Northern men supporting me. I voted against it because I considered it to be wrong. How many of you, gentlemen, would be willing to vote for it to-day? Some gentlemen of the Democratic party tell us that they have thus far gone with us, but cannot go any further with us. For one, I am glad to get rid of you, if you cannot stand up to the principles of justice and equality among the States—the ability of man to govern himself.'

THE IMPORTANCE OF PUNCTUALITY.—"*Behind Time.*"—A railroad train was just rushing along at lightning speed. A curve was just ahead, beyond which was a station at which the cars usually passed each other. The conductor was late, so late that the period during which the down train was to wait had nearly elapsed; but he hoped yet to pass the curve safely. Suddenly a locomotive dashed into sight right ahead. In an instant there was a collision, A shriek, a shock, and fifty souls were in eternity; and all because an engineer had been *behind time.*

A great battle was being fought. Column after column had been precipitated for eight mortal hours on the enemy, posted along the heights of a hill. The summer sun was sinking to the west; reinforcements for the obstinate defenders were already in sight; it was necessary to carry the position with one final charge, or every thing would be lost. A powerful corps had been summoned from across the country, and if it came up in season all would yet be right. The great conqueror, confident in its arrival, formed his reserve into an attacking column and led them down the hill. The whole world knows the result. Grouchy failed to appear; the imperial guard was beaten back; Waterloo was lost. Napoleon died a prisoner at St. Helena because one of his marshals was *behind time.*

A leading firm in commercial circles had long struggled against bankruptcy. As it had enormous assets in California, it expected remittances by a certain day, and, if the sums promised arrived, its credit, its honor, and its future prosperity would be preserved. But weeks elapsed without bringing the gold. At last came the fatal day on which the firm had bills maturing to enormous amounts. The steamer was telegraphed at day break; but it was found on inquiry that she brought no funds; and the house failed. The next arrival brought nearly half a million to the insolvents, but it was too late; they were ruined because their agent, in remitting, had been *behind time.*

A condemned man was being led out for execution. He had taken human life, but under circumstances of the greatest provocation, and public sympathy was active in his behalf. Thousands had signed petitions for a reprieve; a favorable answer had been expected the night before, and, though it did not come, even the sheriff felt confident that it would yet arrive in season. Thus the morning passed without the appearance of the messenger.—The last moment was up. The prisoner took his place on the drop, the cap was drawn over his eyes, the bolt was drawn, and a lifeless body swung revolving in the wind. Just at that moment a horseman came in sight, galloping down hill, his steed covered with foam. He carried a packet in his right hand, which he waved to the crowd. He was the express rider with the reprieve. But he had come too late. A comparatively innocent man had died an ignominious death because a watch had been five minutes too slow, making its bearer arrive *behind time.*

It is continually so in life. The best laid plans, the most important affairs, the fortunes of individuals, the weal of nations, honor, happiness, life itself are daily sacrificing because somebody is "behind time." There are men who always fail in whatever they undertake simply because they are "behind time." There are others who put off reformation year by year till death seizes them, and they perish unrepentant because forever "behind time." The Allies have lost nearly a year at Sebastopol because they delayed a superfluous day after the battle of Alma, and came up too late for a *coup de main* just twenty-four hours "behind time." Five minutes in a crisis is worth a year. It is but a little period, yet it has often saved a fortune or redeemed a people. If there is one virtue that should be cultivated more than another by him who would succeed in life, it is punctuality; if there is one fault that should be avoided, it is being *behind time.*

NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD

COUNTING-HOUSE

1856. ALMANAC 1856.

Being Bissextile or Leap-Year, containing 366 Days, and the 80th of American Independence.

	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY	WEDNES	THURS.	FRIDAY.	SATUR.	SUN. RISES. H. M.	SUN. SETS. H. M.	MOON. D. H. M.
JAN.,			1	2	3	4	5	7 10	4 50	New M. 6— 4 59 a. m.
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	7 7	4 53	First Q. 12— 8 34 p. m.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	7 2	4 58	Full M. 20— 4 4 p. m.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	6 57	5 3	Last Q. 28— 8 6 p. m.
	27	28	29	30	31					
FEB.,						1	2	6 51	5 9	New M. 6— 4 59 a. m.
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	6 44	5 16	First Q. 12— 8 34 p. m.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	6 37	5 23	Full M. 20— 4 4 p. m.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	6 29	5 31	Last Q. 28— 8 6 p. m.
	24	25	26	27	28	29				
MARCH,							1	6 21	5 39	New M. 6— 3 6 p. m.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6 14	5 46	First Q. 13— 9 4 a. m.
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	6 6	5 54	Full M. 21—10 35 a. m.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	5 58	6 2	Last Q. 29— 9 4 a. m.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	5 49	6 11	
	30	31								
APRIL,			1	2	3	4	5	5 41	6 19	New M. 5—12 27 a. m.
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	5 38	6 27	First Q. 11—11 30 p. m.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	5 27	6 33	Full M. 20— 4 10 a. m.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	5 19	6 41	Last Q. 27— 6 7 p. m.
	27	28	29	30						
MAY,					1	2	3	5 12	6 48	New M. 4— 9 23 a. m.
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	5 6	6 54	First Q. 11— 3 27 p. m.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	5 1	6 59	Full M. 19— 6 38 p. m.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	4 56	7 5	Last Q. 27—12 14 a. m.
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	4 52	7 8	
JUNE,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	4 49	7 11	New M. 2— 6 19 p. m.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	4 47	7 13	First Q. 10— 8 29 p. m.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	4 47	7 13	Full M. 18— 6 27 a. m.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	4 47	7 13	Last Q. 25— 4 52 a. m.
	29	30								
JULY,			1	2	3	4	5	4 49	7 11	New M. 2— 4 4 a. m.
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	4 52	7 8	First Q. 10— 1 55 a. m.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	4 56	7 4	Full M. 17— 4 2 p. m.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	5 1	6 59	Last Q. 24— 9 33 a. m.
	27	28	29	30	31					New M. 31— 3 40 p. m.
AUGUST,						1	2	5 6	6 54	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	5 13	6 47	First Q. 8— 6 54 p. m.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	5 19	6 41	Full M. 16—12 28 a. m.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	5 27	6 33	Last Q. 22— 3 42 p. m.
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	5 34	6 26	New M. 30— 5 51 a. m.
	31									
SEPT.,		1	2	3	4	5	6	5 42	8 18	First Q. 7—10 36 a. m.
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	5 50	6 10	Full M. 14— 8 51 a. m.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	5 58	6 2	Last Q. 21—12 33 a. m.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	6 6	5 54	New M. 28—10 34 p. m.
	28	29	30							
OCTOBER,				1	2	3	4	6 14	5 46	First Q. 7—12 27 a. m.
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	6 21	5 39	Full M. 13— 6 51 p. m.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	6 29	5 31	Last Q. 20—12 59 p. m.
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	6 37	5 23	New M. 28— 4 48 p. m.
	26	27	28	29	30	31				
NOV'R.,							1	6 44	5 16	First Q. 5—12 16 p. m.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6 50	5 10	Full M. 12— 3 49 a. m.
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	6 57	5 3	Last Q. 19— 5 25 a. m.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	7 2	4 58	New M. 27—10 50 a. m.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	7 7	4 53	
	30									
DECE'R.,		1	2	3	4	5	6	7 10	4 50	First Q. 4—10 13 p. m.
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	7 12	4 48	Full M. 11— 2 57 p. m.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	7 13	4 47	Last Q. 19— 1 23 a. m.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	7 13	4 47	New M. 27— 3 21 a. m.
	28	29	30	31						

ECLIPSES.

There will be four Eclipses this year—two of the Sun and two of the Moon. The SUN, April 5th, invisible here. The MOON, April 20th, at 4 o'clock 10 minutes in the morning—partly visible. The SUN, September 28—invisible here. The MOON, October 13th, at 5 o'clock 51 minutes in the evening—visible.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

P. F. PESCUD, HAVING THIS DAY FORMED a Co-Partnership with his brother-in-law, George W. Gatling, late of Gates county, N. C., will continue to conduct the *Wholesale and Retail Drug Business* under the firm of PESCUD & GATLING.

We contemplate in a short time enlarging and improving our store, and shall keep a much larger stock of articles in our line than heretofore, which with our increased facilities, justify us in offering to our friends and the public generally unusually inviting inducements.

We are pleased to inform our friends and customers that we have secured the valuable services of Mr. Charles G. Scott, for five or six years with Williams & Haywood, and late of the firm of Haywood & Scott; who, with our former assistant, Mr. Jos. L. Ward, will unite with us in attending promptly to their wants, on the most favorable terms, at all hours of the day and night.

Our store will be closed on the Sabbath, but Mr. Scott or Ward will be in attendance *to execute orders for the sick only*, and their attendants will please ring the alarm bell.

Our accounts will be presented for settlement on the 1st July and January of each year, unless terms are specified with the purchaser.

P. F. PESCUD, GEO. W. GATLING.

$20,000 WANTED.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE UNDERSIGNED by bond or account are *now affectionately* appealed to for payment, as his old business must be closed without delay.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, January 5, 1856. 13—

FRESH GARDEN SEED.—THE SUBSCRIBERS are expecting to receive this morning their stock of Foreign and American Garden and Grass Seed, which is much larger, and more varied than any previous supply.

They are prepared to execute orders from merchants, in any part of the State, on the most favorable terms, and will allow them the privilege of returning all unsold by the 15th June.

Families wishing seed, will please send their orders while our stock is full. All our seed are warranted fresh and genuine, and among them are some new and splendid varieties.

PESCUD & GATLING,
Druggists and Seedsmen,
Raleigh, N. C.

Jan. 3, 1856. 13—

☞ Spirit of the Age and Register copy.

TRUST SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED IN TRUST EXECUTED to me by Elizabeth S. Ryalls, I shall proceed to sell at public auction on Monday the 22d inst., the following property, to-wit:

One negro girl, and two boys, all the household and kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, and fixtures pertaining to kitchen and house-keeping, all the stock of hogs and cattle, one carriage and rockaway. Also, one pair of horses, wagon and harness, all the stock of corn, fodder, shucks and grain on hand.

Terms and place of sale will be made known in due time.

WM. R. RICHARDSON, Trustee.

January 5, 1856.

FRESH OYSTERS RECEIVED DAILY AT THE "KANE HOUSE."

Raleigh, Dec. 29, 1855. —6

LAND FOR SALE.

I SHALL OFFER, ON MONDAY, (FEBRUARY Court,) to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, one hundred and forty acres of Land, lying immediately on the Fayetteville road, two miles south of Raleigh. Any person wishing to purchase can do so privately between this and Court. I will sell it in lots of from forty to forty-five acres, or sell to any one person the whole as may be desired. I deem it unnecessary to describe the land particularly, as those wishing to buy will examine for themselves.

GEO. T. COOKE.

Raleigh, Jan. 5, 1856. 13—td.

☞ Register copy till day.

SELLING OFF AT COST FOR CASH.

AS WE INTEND WINDING UP OUR BUSINESS in a short time, the remainder of our Winter Clothing will be sold at cost for Cash. Those who have not supplied themselves would do well to examine our stock.

KING & BIGGS.

Raleigh, Jan. 2, 1856. 1107—3tw.

P. S. All those indebted to us will please call at once and close their accounts, by cash or note.

☞ Register, Age, and Star, copy three times weekly.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing in the name and style of Betts & Richardson is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the subscriber is the only authorized person to settle the business of the firm.

A. W. BETTS.

Dec. 31st, 1855. 13—5t.

To the Public.--Beware of Counterfeits!

THE VAST AND INCREASING SALE OF DOWDEN'S VIRGINIA BITTERS for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Debility, and a certain Preventive and cure for Ague and Fever, has induced several unprincipled persons to palm off their preparations as being the Genuine Southern Tonic. Be sure and see that the proprietor's signature is upon each Bottle. Price 50 cents.

GEO. DOWDEN, Druggist,
Richmond, Va.

MORE PROOF--DYSPEPSIA CURED.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 17, 1855.

Mr. Geo. Dowden:

DEAR SIR: My daughter was afflicted with dyspepsia ann general debility for several years. She tried almost all the medicines recommended by physicians and others, but with no effect. I procured for her a bottle of your Bitters, a few doses greatly relieved her, and after taking two bottles of it she was entirely restored to health. I esteem it as one of the most pleasant and best medicines known.

Respectfully Yours,
WM. B. CHRISTIAN.

January 5, 1856. 13—

For sale by Williams & Haywood and P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, N. C.; Wilson & Allison, Petersburg, Va.; George Dowden and Bennett & Beers, Richmond Va., and by all Druggists.

Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company,
RALEIGH, Dec. 1, 1855.

THE ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 6 PER CENT. LATELY declared by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 12th instant.

W. W. VASS, *Treasurer.*
6—2m.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9, 1856.

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The Standard will not be sent to any one hereafter unless the order for the same be accompanied with the cash; and on the 1st day of May, 1856, the cash rule will be established with reference to all subscribers; and all who may be in arrears at that time will be erased from the list. Subscribers will be duly informed of the amounts of their indebtedness respectively; and we shall adopt some plan by which they will be thereafter regularly notified of the dates at which their subscriptions will expire.

CONGRESS—NO SPEAKER.

No Speaker yet, and no better prospect of the election of one. The discussions which have taken place seem to have rendered parties more irreconcilable than ever. But the opposition members of the House are clearly responsible for this state of things. The Democrats, who are in a minority, can do no more than stand upon the Constitution, as they have done since the House assembled. There they are, the proud and unshaken embodiment of the only national party in the country; and there we trust they will remain. But what excuse can Southern K.N. members offer, for voting constantly for Mr. Fuller, who obtained his seat by opposing the rights of the South in the common territories? Messrs. Puryear, Paine, and Reade *know* that Mr. Richardson is sound, and that he has been so from the first on this vital question; and do they imagine their constituents will excuse them for their course in refusing to vote for him, *simply because he is a Democrat?* But for the delicate condition of the relations of the United States with Great Britain, it would not be very important that the House should organize—at any rate, for months to come. The appropriations have all been voted up to the end of next June—the term of the present House will expire the 4th of March following, and an extra session of the new Congress could be held immediately thereafter. The government could certainly exist eight months without legislation. This, it is true, would be an inconvenience and an evil; but the discussion and the consequent agitation of the slavery question for twelve or eighteen months, by a House decidedly against us, would be a still greater evil.

There can be doubt, however, that a failure to organize at all by the present House, would injuriously affect the character of our government in the estimation of foreign nations. Great Britain would probably find in such a condition of things the grounds for new demands in relation to the Central American question; and at any rate, the government would not be able, from the want of the necessary appropriations, to put the country in readiness to vindicate its rights on land and sea.

Let it be borne in mind, that while Southern K. N. members of the House are voting, and have been steadily voting for a Northern man for Speaker—whose record on the slavery question is by no means a fair one—no member of their Order North, with the exception of Mr. Valk, and no black Republican has indicated a disposition to support one of their own number for the place. The Democrats of the South, who comprise the majority from this section, have been endeavoring to carry out Mr. Reade's proposition, by voting for Mr. Richardson; but Mr. Reade's K. N. friends from the free States have shown no disposition to respond to his proposition by selecting a Southern man. And still Mr. Reade, and Mr. Paine, who approves Mr. Reade's proposition, and Mr. Puryear, continue to vote for Mr. Fuller! It is singular that Mr. Reade should make such a proposition, and then refuse to carry it out in practice.

MEETING IN WILMINGTON.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held on Friday night last—Dr. J. D. Bellamy in the Chair, and Messrs. F. N. Waddill and W. H. McKoy, Secretaries. The Hon. W. S. Ashe, on behalf of the Committee, reported the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, A point has been reached in the history of the country when it becomes the bounden duty of all citizens, who revere the Constitution, and hold dear the rights guarantied by that sacred instrument, to lend the moral strength of their support and approbation to all true-hearted and patriotic public servants, who stand forward nobly and fearlessly to stem the tide of fanaticism and encroachment, and to battle for the equal rights of all sections of the country, and all classes of its citizens.—Be it therefore

Resolved, That President Franklin Pierce, by his recent able, and States Rights Message, no less than by his whole previous course in office, and out of office, has proved himself a true American statesman, devoted to broad, national, constitutional, democratic principles and measures. He has acted in strict accordance with the principles laid down by the Democratic party in its last national convention at Baltimore, and fulfilled every pledge given by him in his inaugural address.

Resolved, That the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, although a minority in numbers, are still entitled to the respect and gratitude of the country, for their resolute and unflinching adherence to principle. The glorious "seventy-four," with their gallant nominee for Speaker, Col. Richardson, form a phalanx of which the Democracy and the country may well be proud. Freed from the last remnant of Freesoilism, they constitute the only body in the House, around which national men from all sections of the country may rally for the safety of the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That recent events have still farther strengthened our confidence in the Democratic party and its principles, by proving that it is the only party upon which the South can rely for the maintenance of her Constitutional rights, or the country at large, for the perpetuity of a Constitutional Union."

The following Resolution, also offered by Mr. Ashe, was enthusiastically adopted:

"*Resolved*, That our Representative in Congress, Hon. Warren Winslow, is entitled to our warmest regard for his unflinching course in the steps which have been taken for the organization of the House of Representatives, and that we, a large body of his constituents, assure him of our approbation and support."

The Meeting was addressed by Hon. W. S. Ashe, Eli W. Hall, Robert Strange, John A. Taylor, and George Houston, Esquires. The Journal says:

"With little over a day's notice through the paper, on a cold, unfavorable night, a crowd assembled in the Court House, rivaling in numbers and enthusiasm the gatherings on the eve of the most exciting election. The noble and patriotic message of President Pierce had thrilled to the very centre of the popular heart; it had infused renewed confidence into the ranks of the friends of the Constitution and the Democracy, and breathed fresh spirit into the addresses of the eloquent speakers. Business connected with the meeting deprived us of the pleasure of listening to Messrs. Hall and Strange, but from all hands we heard the expression of opinion that they had not only done themselves credit, but gained upon their already well-earned reputation. The manner in which Dr. Bellamy explained the objects of the meeting, was clear and to the point, and up to the occasion, as were also the very able and appropriate remarks by Mr. Houston, in response to a call made upon him."

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

We have read attentively and with much interest, the papers relating to Central American affairs, accompanying the President's Message, filling twenty-two columns of the Washington Union. These papers date from July, 1853, to October, 1855, and consist, first, of Mr. Marcy's instructions to Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister at London—next, Mr. Buchanan's dispatch or letter to Mr. Marcy, of date January 10, 1854—then the statement by Mr. Buchanan to the Earl of Clarendon, setting forth the history of the claim of Great Britain to certain rights in Central America, showing the nature of these rights, and showing also that, by the Clayton and Bulwer treaty of 1850, Great Britain had agreed, with the United States, not to colonize any portion of the country referred to or exercise dominion over it—then Mr. Marcy to Mr. Buchanan, renewing former instructions, and declaring that this government can never yield to the pretension set up by Great Britain that the treaty referred to was only prospective in its operation; and Mr. Marcy says, in closing his letter, "you have command of facts enough to drive her from this position, unless there is a determination to hold it against the clearest evidence and the strongest arguments"—next we have brief letters from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Marcy, stating that he had forborne to press the matter on the English government for some time past, owing to its being so constantly engaged on the Russian business—then Mr. Marcy to Mr. Buchanan, urging his former views—then follows a note from Mr. Buchanan to the Earl of Clarendon, presenting again the American construction of the treaty, and calling on the British government to abandon its pretensions—next we have the Earl's reply, of date Sept. 1855, in which among other things, he says, "her Majesty's government adhere to the opinion which they have uniformly held, that the convention of April 19, 1850, [the Clayton and Bulwer treaty,] was merely prospective in its operation, and did not in any way interfere with the state of things existing at the time of its conclusion"—next we have Mr. Buchanan's reply, followed by a "statement for Mr. Buchanan" by the Earl of Clarendon, in which the whole question is discussed; and the correspondence closes with Mr. Buchanan's reply to the statement of the Earl of Clarendon just referred to.

The Earl of Clarendon, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in one of his replies to Mr. Buchanan, refers to the Monroe doctrine, and says, "it can only be viewed as the dictum of the distinguished personage who delivered it; but her Majesty's government cannot admit that doctrine as an international axiom which ought to regulate the conduct of European States." To this Mr. Buchanan answers that but for the treaty of 1850, the United States might have interfered to arrest Great Britain in her designs on Nicaragua; and that Lord Clarendon is not "correct in supposing that this doctrine is but the mere 'dictum' of its distinguished author." "True," he continues, "it has never been formally sanctioned by Congress; but when first announced more than thirty years ago, it was hailed with enthusiastic approbation by the American people; and since that period different Presidents of the United States have repeated it in their messages to Congress, and always with unmistakable indications of public approbation."

Great Britain has for a long period had possession of a district of country on the shores of the Bay of Honduras, called "the Balize." Her right to hold it is derived from a grant by Spain, "to enter it to cut dye-wood and mahogany"—but her rights are limited to this—they stop here. Under this Spanish grant, Great Britain has been gradually extending her power, and she now holds, and asserts her right to hold large portions of the States of Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, including the important islands in the Bay of Honduras, "the unquestionable appendages," says Mr. Marcy, "of the Central American States." Great Britain also, as is well known, claims to be the ally and protector of a miserable Indian King, who is styled by her King of the Mosquito country. This Mosquito protectorate gives her the most important advantages, especially as against the United States, as she would have thereby, unless it be given up, says Mr. Buchanan, "entire control over the Nicaragua ship-canal and the other avenues of communication between the two oceans." But, by the Clayton and Bulwer treaty of 1850—one of the objects of which, as set forth, was to declare the "views and intentions" of the two governments "with reference to any means of communication by ship-canal which may be constructed between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans"—it was expressly agreed upon by the two governments that neither would "occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America;" and "from abundant caution," says Mr. Buchanan, "in view of the Mosquito protectorate," the article proceeds as follows: "Nor will either make use of any protection which either affords, or may afford, or any alliance which either has, or may have, to or with any State or people for the purpose of occupying, fortifying, or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same." Great Britain, as we have stated, contends that these provisions were prospective, and that she is not thereby required to abandon such possessions or dominion as she enjoyed at the time the treaty was concluded; and she is also unwilling to abandon entirely her claims to the Mosquito country. And herein, says President Pierce in his late Message, "*the two governments differ widely and irreconcileably*"—as is abundantly shown by the correspondence between Mr. Buchanan and the English Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The reader will find the whole matter succinctly and clearly presented in the Message of the President. The debate in the Senate, which we noticed in our last, shows that the views of the President will be sustained by that body, as we doubt not they will be by a large majority of the American people. Mr. Cass, Mr. Weller, Mr. Seward, and Mr. Clayton, who acted for this government in framing the treaty alluded to, all unite in approving the position of the President, and in insisting upon the American construction of the treaty. The two governments have at length reached a point which renders an amicable settlement of the question most difficult, and, to some extent, doubtful; but President Pierce, it will be observed, after giving a history of the matter, says:

"Assured of the correctness of the construction of the treaty constantly adhered to by this Government, and resolved to insist on the rights of the United States, yet actuated also by the same desire which is avowed by the British Government, to remove all causes of serious misunderstanding between two nations associated by so many ties of interest and kindred, it has appeared to me proper not to consider an amicable solution of the controversy hopeless."

But the President adds that—

"There is, however, reason to apprehend, that, with Great Britain in the actual occupation of the disputed territories, and the treaty therefore practically null, so far as regards our rights, this international difficulty cannot long remain undetermined, without involving in serious danger the friendly relations, which it is the interest as well as the duty of both countries to cherish and preserve. It will afford me sincere gratification, if future efforts shall result in the success, *anticipated heretofore with more confidence than the aspect of the case permits me now to entertain.*"

The correspondence between Mr. Buchanan and the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, is characterized by great tact and ability; and the letters of Mr. Buchanan are models of their kind. Clear in their statements, lofty in their tone, and most comprehensive and forceful in their manner of presenting the facts and arguments, they are what might have been expected from one of the ablest and most experienced statesmen of the age, and are in every respect worthy of his position and of the country which he so faithfully represents. It is, indeed, a fortunate circumstance for both countries that the United States is represented at the Court of London, at such a juncture of affairs, by such a man as James Buchanan. While he would be the last to surrender the interests or compromit the honor of his country, he is at the same time deeply impressed with the importance of maintaining peaceful relations with England. If war should result from this difference between the two governments, the blame will rest, not on the United States, nor on the English people, but on the leading statesmen of Great Britain, and on the British government, whose policy it has always been to get all the territory it could, and to hold on to all it obtained, without regard to right or justice.

THE MESSAGE—OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Message of President Pierce is receiving warm commendations from the Democratic and conservative Whig presses of all portions of the country. It is every where pronounced an able, candid, just, and patriotic document, worthy in every respect of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic and of the Republic itself:

The Richmond Enquirer says:

"The President's message continues to meet with the warm commendation of the patriotic and reliable press of the country. Its thoroughly sound constitutional views, ably and boldly presented—its manly rebuke of the fanatics and miscreants who trample on the Bible and the Constitution equally—its firm yet dignified exposition of what is demanded by the rights of the confederacy, in relation to other nations—cannot fail to bring the public mind, both at home and abroad, to a better understanding of our institutions and to a just and practical appreciation of the right."

The Philadelphia Ledger says:

"The President's message is generally favorably received, as a well-written, temperate and patriotic document, firm in its tone in reference to principles acknowledged as the policy of the Government, calm and decided in the discussion of topics wherein that policy is questioned. It is an admirable State paper and does infinite credit to the administration.—Those who have been so confidently predicting a "war bluster" from the President, are somewhat disappointed at the plain, temperate statement of the causes which exist of disagreement between Great Britain and the United States upon international affairs, and the hope he expresses that the questions will, through the prudence of both Governments, be brought to a friendly settlement. There is not the least doubt that the hope thus expressed is sincere. Every action of the Administration in this matter shows that it is governed by a just and conscientious regard for the interest of humanity, as well as a strict and honorable performance of its obligations."

The Fayetteville Carolinian says:

"The Message will be found to be an able and interesting document, alike creditable to its author and to the country over which he presides. Read it and see if Franklin Pierce is not the man we have always represented him to be: a defender of Southern and equal rights and opposed to fanaticism in every shape. The message affords abundant evidence that the rights of the South have no firmer friend than the man who now fills the Presidential chair."

The Wilmington Journal says:

"This clear, frank and patriotic document appears to have been received with enthusiasm by all States' rights men, with general favor by others, and with the compliment of execration by the Abolitionists.

The statement of our foreign relations—the strong and unimpeachable positions assumed for the United States, extort reluctant praise, even from sectional opponents, while the enemies of the Administration at the South are estopped by the bold national tone of the message. The calmness and courtesy of its language—the total absence of declamation or rhetorical flourishes, are as marked characteristics as are the soundness of its views and the strength of its arguments. We have looked through an exchange list, embracing many of the leading papers of the country, and about the only decidedly ill-natured comment which has met our eye has done so in the columns of the "American Organ," a paper which is denounced even by the Southern presses of its own party or order."

The Charleston Mercury says:

"So much of our space is devoted to this important and luminous document, that we can only briefly refer to its two leading subjects—our relations with Great Britain, and the questions directly or indirectly affecting slavery.

In respect to the former, though there are several unsettled points, they are of such inferior importance that we do not suppose they can lead to any serious issue. In regard to the latter, the President touches upon a field of sectional passion so indefinite, and so capable of sectional enlargement and aggravation, that no one can say what difficulties and struggles may spring from it. This much is certain, that the President has done his utmost to preserve peace, by laying down, with extremist force, the principle of non-intervention in regard to the organization of new Territories, and the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law between the States.

The whole view which the President takes of the growth of our system, in reference to these questions, is, in the highest degree, impressive and instructive. It is equally just and true—just to the spirit of the South, and true to the facts of history."

One of the Correspondents of the Baltimore Sun says:

"The public, with one voice, accord to President Pierce the highest plaudits for his good judgment and boldness in apprizing the nation of its condition, without waiting longer for a factious and disorganizing House. It is Jacksonian. His treatment of the slavery question stamps him as a patriot and statesman, and will warm towards him more than ever the heart of the South, and every friend of the Union."

The Fayetteville Observer, the leading Whig paper of North-Carolina, pays the following liberal and manly compliment to the Message:

"It is one of the most remarkable statements that we ever read of the slavery question, of the rights and duties of the States on that subject, of the madness of fanaticism at the North, and of the inevitable result of disunion to which it tends. It is a glorious vindication of the South and its rights, as gratifying to us as it was unexpected. The promulgation of such just, conservative, patriotic sentiments, clothed in language of glowing eloquence, and carrying with them the power and influence of his high office, is worthy of all praise, overrides all party considerations, and extorts praise from those who have had little reason to confide in him."

But the Editor of the Raleigh Register plays the *croaker* on this occasion, as was to have been expected. Some people are so illiberal and narrow-minded, and so bound up with their little isms and prejudices that they are incapable of looking above party and of doing justice to an opponent. That paper says:

"Turning to our domestic affairs, the President sets forth the condition of the various departments of the Government, and they are represented in the most favorable terms. He winds up with a notice at considerable length of the "Constitutional Relations of Slavery," which he discusses with much fairness. It is a pity his actions and words are so inconsistent."

How inconsistent? Let us have the proofs, Mr. Register. That paper reminds us of a Scotch butcher, against whom Patrick Henry appeared soon after the revolutionary war. The Scotchman brought an action for beef against the government, and insisted upon it without regard to reason or justice. He was the last of the *croakers* of that era. The war had closed with the establishment of the great principles of liberty for the people of that day, and, as it was fondly hoped, for all coming generations—men of all parties and all sections were generally satisfied and gratified with the result, and with the prospects before them; but there was one man, said Mr. Henry, who disturbed the general joy by his hoarse vociferations at all points of "*bafe!—bafe!—bafe!!*" The Register will make about as much by its *croaking* as the Scotchman did in the way of "*bafe.*"

We beg pardon of our readers for this digression. We thought it our duty to refer to the notice by the Register of the Message; and in doing so we have endeavored to proportion our shot to the size of the game.

Franklin Pierce, we repeat, is true to the South, *because he is true to the Constitution.* The rights of all sections, and the interests and honor of the country so far as foreign nations are concerned, are entirely safe in his hands. True, a combination of demagogues and self-seekers, pandering to all the vile isms of the day, succeeded in electing an opposition House of Representatives; but this is only a temporary evil—it cannot last. The "sober-second thought of the people" will in due time make itself felt; and that "second thought" is "never wrong and always efficient."

MORE "BAFE!"—The Kinston Advocate, falsely called "American" Advocate, says of the President's Message: "On foreign relations the message seems to be sensible. On home matters, rather funny. 'Judicious' as possible—electioneering decidedly." This is a sample of K. N. justice and liberality. The President stakes himself for the Constitution and the Union, and vindicates all the interests and all the Constitutional rights of the Editor of the Advocate and of his readers; and this is pronounced by the Editor "*rather funny.*" The President breasts the furious storm of Northern fanaticism—he plants himself on the rock of the Constitution, defines the rights of the minority, and warns the majority of the evil results of their action; and because of this he is accused of "electioneering." It would appear, indeed, that some of the Southern K. N's (we trust there are but few of them,) are enraged at President Pierce for maintaining and enforcing in his Message the doctrines of the Constitution. They hate him because he is a Democrat. That is the secret of their conduct. *Isms* and *party* are, with them, every thing.

KNOW NOTHING MODESTY.

The thirty K. N. members of Congress from the South certainly deserve credit for their modesty, if for nothing else. They long ago *swore* to vote for no man, for any office, unless he was a K. N.; and now they pretend that a resolution passed by the Democratic members prevents them from uniting with the Democrats in electing a Speaker; thus showing their modesty in (dis)regard of their oath.

And then again they are extremely modest in insisting that seventy-five Democrats shall yield to them—the great thirty—and elect a K. N. Speaker. Verily, they are like the unfortunate juryman, who could never agree with his eleven fellows because they were such a stubborn, contrary set, and refused to come over to him.

NEW METHODIST EPISCOPAL PAPER.—We have received the first number of the "North-Carolina Christian Advocate," printed in this City at the "Spirit of the Age" office, and edited by the Rev. Rufus T. Heflin. The "Advocate" is handsomely printed. The selections and editorials are in good taste and of a superior stamp. We are pleased to observe that Mr. Heflin's editorials breathe a spirit of kindness and good will. He expressly declares that while he will defend the doctrines and discipline of his Church, "all bitterness and personalities shall be excluded" from his columns.

The "Advocate" is published at $1 50 per annum, in advance. The Editor has established the cash principle. This is the best course for both Editor and subscribers.

☞ The Wilmington Commercial of Saturday last, does full justice to the President's Message.—Regarding as we have always done the question of slavery and the Constitutional rights of the South as above party, and overriding all partizan feelings and considerations, we are happy to meet our venerable cotemporary on the broad and national platform presented in the Message. We shall copy his remarks in our next.

RESIGNATION OF COL. BRAGG.—We learn that Col. Braxton Bragg, of the U. S. Artillery, who acted so conspicuous and brilliant a part in the Mexican war, has resigned his commission.

☞ Sleet and snow fell here on Friday and Saturday last, to the depth of six inches. In the northern and northwestern Counties of the State it was much deeper.

☞ A subscriber, writing from Turkey Creek, Buncombe, says: "We had but two Know Nothings on our creek, and one them has left—so our fun is over." The crop of K. N's was by no means as large as many expected. The old "dead" tree of Whiggery put forth a good many sprouts; but, like Jonah's gourd, they sprung up and died in a night. It was a *dark*, but fortunately a brief business.—What next?

CORRECTION.—In the list of young gentlemen who obtained legal license, published in our last, the name of Mr. Spencer, of Craven, is put among those who obtained County Court license. He should have been in the list that obtained Superior Court license.

We acknowledge the receipt of a polite invitation to attend a Military Festival to be given by the Independent Guards of Raleigh, in that city on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.

We cannot attend; but we tender to Capt. DeCarteret of the Guards, our thanks for his courtesy, and our wishes that his company may long continue in existence, and be an ornament to the city of Raleigh. *Wil. Herald.*

We learn that the Concert and Festival have been postponed until Monday night next.

Just as we are going to press, we learn that an accident occurred upon the Wilmington and Manchester Road last night, at Rattlesnake Grade, by which several persons were more or less injured, among them, Messrs. Charles Baldwin and E. L. Sherwood, of this town. Mr. Baldwin's injuries, it is feared, may result fatally. *Wil. Herald.*

CONGRESS—THURSDAY, JANUARY 3d.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a memorial of citizens of New Orleans, complaining of the irregularity of the mail service between Washington and that city; also a report from the Secretary of the Treasury. A motion was made to print the latter document upon which an extended debate ensued, in which Messrs. Hamlin, Mason, Brodhead, Stuart, Adams, Yulee, Johnson, Clayton, and others took part. The motion to print was agreed to.

Mr. Cass said that he should take an early opportunity to define his position in relation to the effect and bearing of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Mr. Stuart made a few remarks in relation to the same subject.

Mr. Hale made one of his characteristic speeches, in opposition to the present administration and the principles contained in the President's annual message. Mr. Fessenden presented joint resolutions of the legislature of Maine on the subjects of slavery and the French-spoliation bill vetoed by the President. Mr. Wilson submitted a resolution calling on the President for information in relation to the recent troubles in Kansas; which was laid over.

The resolution, submitted some time since by Mr. Fitzpatrick, referring to the Court of Claims such of the private claims embraced in the Senate bill of the last Congress, "to authorize the payment of certain claims for depredations and spoliations during the hostilities with the Creek and Seminole Indians in 1836 and 1837," as the claimants chose to prosecute before that court, was taken up; and after some debate, it was agreed to.

After the consideration of executive business, the Senate adjourned until Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—After several fruitless ballotings to-day, and a proposition from Mr. Mace, which caused some merriment, a resolution was offered by Mr. Walker, of Alabama, to the effect that the Hon. W. W. Boyce, of South Carolina, should be declared Speaker of the House. Mr. Walker prefaced his proposition with some appropriate remarks, and from his manner it might have been inferred that he spoke for his fellow-southern members of the American order. This was the more natural, inasmuch as an effort is now making throughout the South to fix upon the democratic party in the House the responsibility of maintaining the present disorganization in that body, because they are not ready, it is said, to co-operate with Mr. Walker and his associates; and therefore the proposition of that gentleman assumed a somewhat serious aspect. It was, however, speedily amended after an animated speech from Mr. Galloway, of Ohio, who proposed to insert the name of Mr. Banks in place of Mr. Boyce; and then another amendment was moved by Mr. Dunn, who proposed, first, Mr. Leiter, and, upon his declension of the honor, Mr. Pennington, as a substitute. Mr. Sage then moved to lay the whole subject on the table; and the yeas and nays were ordered. Whilst the House was in the act of executing this order, a very interesting debate took place. To defeat the motion to lay the resolution on the table was to bring the House to a direct vote, first, on Mr. Pennington; that failing, second, upon Mr. Banks; that failing, third, upon Mr. Boyce.

It appeared, however, from the vote before it was announced, that a number of the southern members of the know-nothing order refused to vote for bringing Mr. Walker's resolution to a direct vote, and sustained to lay on the table. As soon as the democratic members are ascertained that this was the disposition of the southern know-nothings, many of them changed their votes in favor of laying the whole subject on the table. Col. Orr called the attention of the democrats to the fact that Mr. Walker's proposition was not sustainek by his own party friends; and thereupon that gentleman (Col. Orr) changed his vote and was followed by others. We make this statement for the purpose of letting the country see that the real obstacle to a union between the know-nothings, who profess to be national, and the democratic party, is not so much (as the former allege) because the democrats had denounced the secret order in their platform, but because the know-nothings are indisposed to vote for *any man* who is an active member of the democratic party.

They expect the democrats to vote for Mr. Fuller with his record as an anti-Nebraska whig before the country, but they themselves are unwilling to take a man who is sound on those questions if he is a democrat. We do not wish to be understood in these remarks as indicating a desire to see the southern know-nothings supporting the democratic candidate for Speaker, unless that can be accomplished by taking that candidate and the platform upon which he stands at the same time.

We refer to this incident simply that the people may have a new evidence of the unfairness of the charge that the democrats are resisting a union between national men in the House of Representatives. *Wash. Union.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

In the HOUSE, the Hon. Wm. W. Boyce of South Carolina, made a personal explanation. He thought and had frequently expressed the opinion, that circumstances were hurrying us almost irresistibly to disruption as a nation. With the most profound regret he had seen a great political party formed at the North, based upon the single idea of hostility to the institutions of the South, which party holds that freedom should be national, while slavery was sectional, and the Constitution of the country recognized slavery. The formation of that instrument, said the Speaker, it was well known, was the result of harmony, conciliation and compromise. If this great Northern party should obtain possession of the government, said the Speaker, he thought DISUNION would surely be the result. He did not desire this. God forbid that it should ever be brought about.

The Hon John Allison, of Penn., said the party to which he belonged, had no disposition to war upon slavery in the States in which it now existed, but were opposed to its extension.

A ballot was then taken which resulted as follows:

Banks,	105
Richardson,	73
Fuller,	[illegible]
Pennington,	6
Scattering,	3
No choice.	

The Hon. George C. Dunn, of Indiana, urged upon the Massachusetts members to sacrifice personal feelings and vote for Benj. F. Leister, of Ohio.

Mr. Underwood, of Ky., offered a resolution, that the first member on the list of the House be put in nomination, and balloted for, and that they continue on in regular in order, until a SPEAKER was elected. Laid on the table.

Another ballot resulted precisely like the above, after which the HOUSE, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Sat, Jan. 6.

In the SENATE nothing of importance was transacted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A resolution was submitted by Ethridge, that the Hon. John S. Millson, of Virginia, be selected as Speaker, on account of his having voted against the Nebraska Bill, and not having participated in the Democratic caucus—he was therefore suggested as a Compromise candidate.

At Mr. Millson's request, the resolution was withdrawn. A debate ensued, in which party politics, and Know Nothingism in particular, was discussed at large. The House then voted twice for Speaker. The last vote stood as follows. Banks 98, Richardson 72, Fuller 29, Pennington 6, scattering 4. There being no choice, the House adjourned.

To the Voters of Raleigh District No. 2.

I OFFER MYSELF AS A CANDIDATE FOR the office of DISTRICT CONSTABLE for Raleigh District No. 2, and should it be your pleasure to elect me, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office without fear or favor. (☞ Election 3d Monday in January.)

WM. E. ALLEY.

Jan. 2, 1856. 13—td.

Mayor's Office,
RALEIGH, January 7th, 1856.

THE CITIZENS OF RALEIGH ARE INVITED TO assemble in the Mayor's Office on Friday the 11th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M., to appoint delegates to attend the Southern and South-Western Commercial Convention, in the City of Richmond, on the 30th day of January, 1856.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD, Mayor.

Jan. 7, 1856. 8—2t.

NOTICE.—THE CREDITORS OF F. MAHLER & Co., are informed that on the 29th Oct., a dividend of 8 per cent., and on the 1st Jan., a dividend of 3 per cent., upon the amounts of their debts, making a dividend of [illegible] per cent., in all, to date, were declared, and that the two latter dividends will be paid on demand of the Trustee.

EDWARD CANTWELL.

Jan. 1, 1856. 8—1t.

THE MARKETS.

PETERSBURG MARKET.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 5, 1856.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE STANDARD BY
N. M. MARTIN, BRO., & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 129, Sycamore st.

TOBACCO—Since the holidays there has been nothing of consequence done in this article. Should the receipts for the next three or four weeks be as small as they have been for the past month, we may expect a temporary advance.

WHEAT—The sales during the past week have been more liberal, and at better rates. We quote prime red and white $2 to $2⅛—common to fair, $1 80 to $1 90.

CORN—The market continues very dull, and in the absence of sales we omit quotations.

COTTON—Sales 8½ to 8¾. Holders ask 9 for prime.

CLOVER SEED very scarce and high—good, 10 to $10 50.

MOLASSES—New crop N. O. 56 to 58 cts—Cuba, 40 to 45.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD,"
BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants
NORFOLK, Jan. 5, 1856

The inclemency of the weather for the past week has operated very much against out-door transactions, and business has been limited in consequence.

FLOUR—Is in fair demand at $9¾ @ 10 for S. F.; 10¼ @ 10½ for Extra; and 11 @ 11¼ for Family.

Some few transactions in COTTON at 8¾ @ 9c. for fair to choice.

NAVAL STORES continue dull without transactions of note.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 5, 1856.

BACON—The market is bare of old—new is scarce and in demand at 15 cts. CORN—None on the market for past few days—sales could be made at 70 cts. COTTON in better demand, with sales at 8½ to 8⅝ for best grades.—FLOUR scarce, receipts light, sales of small parcels at $8 75 for family and $8 50 for super.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE 35 cts per gallon.

RAW do $1 to $2 per bbl. *Car.*

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 5, 1856.

TURPENTINE—Further sales yesterday of 625 bbls, at $2 30 for yellow dip and $1 30 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs. This morning 133 do. changed hands at same figures.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Sale yesterday of 100 bbls at 39 cents ℔ gallon—an advance of 1 cent. No sales to-day up to closing our report.

ROSIN—Nothing done.

TAR—Is firm at quotation. Sales yesterday of 350 bbls. at $1 90 ℔ bbl.

COTTON—Sales yesterday of 60 bales at 8¼ cents for low middling, 8⅝ cents for middling, and 8¾ cents ℔ lb. for good middling.

SALT—1,000 sacks Liverpool ground sold this morning on private terms. *Journal.*

MARRIED.

On Sunday 23d ult., at Dunnsville, Wake county, by Rev. W. T. Brooks, Col. Sam'l Whitaker to Mrs. Mary P. Robertson.

At Rocky Mount, Nash county, on Sunday, the 23d Dec., 1855, at 2 o'clock, P. M., by G. W. Hammond, Esq., Mr. Henderson Poling to Miss Sarah A. Wombie, both of Edgecombe County.

In Hillsboro, on Thursday evening, the 3d inst., by the Rev. R. Burwell, Mr. Hasell Norwood to Miss Maria L., second daughter of Maj. Thomas Howerton.

DIED,

At his residence in Chatham county, on the 24th of Dec., Mr. GIDEON ALSTON, who was born on the 9th of September 1808. Seldom have we been called upon to record the death of a more worthy citizen, kind husband, and affectionate father. But this is not all; he was a believer in the Lord Jesus Christ, and bore his living and dying testimony to the truth and power of the religion of the Bible.

Like a wise man, (during the past few years of his life,) he directed his attention to the great interest of his soul, and taking the word of God as his guide, he sought and was brought to a personal experience of the regenerating power of the gospel. The work was apparent, his entire change of life manifested that he had been with Jesus. Sometime before his death, the ordinance of baptism was administered by pouring, and he was received as a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The writer of this brief tribute of respect to his memory was with him several times during his affliction, which was complicated, protracted and painful, and he always exhibited deep feeling in the religious services, and manifested much patience, humility and entire resignation to the Divine will. A short time before his death, in answer to a question in reference to the state of his mind and future prospects, he said he enjoyed *rest;* a word that expressed all that could be desired, and a state of mind in view of the eternal world, which grace alone through the atonement of the Son of God could produce.

He has left a large circle of friends, a heart stricken wife, and four children to mourn his loss. May God strengthen and console their hearts, and bring them all in triumph to glory!

W. B.

In the vicinity of Fayetteville, on the 29 ult. Mr. John Gulick, aged 66 years.

In Harnett Co. on the 15th December, Alexander Morrison, Esq., aged 55 years.

In Madison, Orange Co., Texas, on the 30th Nov., Mrs. Margaret Ann Ochiltree, wife of Hugh Ochiltree, formerly of Fayetteville, N. C., in the 29th year of her age.

In Warrenton, on Sunday, the 30th ult., Mrs. Martha Goodrum, relict of the late Col. John Goodrum, aged 66 years.

Also, in the same place on the same day, Mr. J. C. F. Bennett, Principal of the Warrenton Male Academy.

On Wednesday evening, the 12th ult., at the house of his brother, John H. Bullock, in Warren county, Mr. Kemp P. Bullock, aged 38 years.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the style of Britton, Todd & Harrison is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the concern may be found at the store of Britton, Todd & Young, where either of the partners will attend to the settling of the business; but the name of the concern will only be used in settling the business of the late firm.—All persons indebted to us will please call and settle their accounts.

R. O. BRITTON,
BERNARD TODD,
BENJ. HARRISON.

Petersburg, Jan. 1, 1856.

☞ NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—RICHARD O. BRITTON and Bernard Todd have this day associated with them Mr. Richard A. Young, of Granville county, N. C., for the purpose of conducting a general GROCERY and COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the style and firm of Britton, Todd & Young, at their new store, on Sycamore street, four doors above Powell's Hotel, where they will be pleased to see their former patrons and friends.

R. O. BRITTON,
BERNARD TODD,
R. A. YOUNG.

Petersburg, Jan. 1, 1856.

☞ R. O. Britton and Bernard Todd return their thanks to their friends for their liberal patronage to them, and solicit a continuance of the same to the new concern.

R. O. BRITTON,
B. TODD.

Jan. 1, 1856. 1100—[illegible]

PREPARE YOURSELVES WITH STAMPS!

RALEIGH Post Office, Jan. 1, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after this date, (according to act of Congress and by direction of the Postmaster General,) no letters will be sent from this office unless prepaid *by stamps.*

WM. WHITE, P. M.

8—3t.

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,

HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.

☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.

Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—1t.

CLAYTON INSTITUTE,
JOHNSTON COUNTY, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL COMMENCE ITS FIRST session on Monday, the 21st day of January, 1856. It is conveniently located immediately on the N. C. Railroad, twelve miles East of Raleigh, in the village formerly known as Stalling's Depot. The place and community are surpassed by none in the State for health and morality. An elegant building has lately been erected, well suited to the convenience of students. Board may be had in good families at a reasonable rate.

PRICE OF TUITION.

Primary department, (per session,)	$8 00
English Grammar and Geography,	12 00
Languages and higher English,	15 00

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ELBERT BRYANT, LORIS POOL,
REV. J. F. ELLINGTON, SIMON JONES,
W. B. SANDERS, J. B. STALLINGS,
B. A. HORNE, J. M. SMITH.

W. B. JONES, Principal.

Jan. 7, 1856. 8—3t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—PITT County.—Thomas Little vs Churchill Perkins, David L. Perkins and David Jordan, original bill in Equity.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that David Jordan, one of the defendants in this case, is not a resident of the State of North-Carolina; it is ordered by the Court that publication be made, for six successive weeks, in the North-Carolina Standard, for the said David Jordan to make his personal appearance at the next term of this court to be holden on the first Monday in March next, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness Goold Hoyt, Clerk and Master in Equity for Pitt County.

GOOLD HOYT, C. M. E.

Jan. 2, 1856. 1106—6t.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A FINE ROSEWOOD PIano, 6 octave, for sale. Apply to the Editors of the Standard.

Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily . . . . at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily . . . . at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily . . . . at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily . . . . at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily . . . . at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday . . . . at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday . . . . at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) . . . . at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) . . . . at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, . . . at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday . . . . at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the Mutual principle, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

Slaves are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

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Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
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Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
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Charles B. Root, }
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.
July 10, 1855. 66—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance*.

A leading object of the Arator will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.
THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

SELLING OFF GREAT BARGAINS.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF this city and vicinity, that I am back from New York, where I purchased a large and nice Stock of Goods, which I offer at very cheap prices.

A large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING for Men and Boys, made up to my own order; also, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Dry Goods, Hosiery, Boots & Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen; all kinds of Fashionable Hats & Caps, Blankets, Umbrellas, Trunks and Carpet Bags, &c.

A fine assortment of Gold & Silver Watches, sold at very low prices; Gold Chains, and all kinds of Jewelry.

Please give me a call, and examine my Goods. You will find good Goods, sold at low prices.

Crystals put on Watches, for 25 Cents apiece.
N. KRAMER,
Wilmington Street.
Raleigh, Oct. 1855. 93—6m.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.

Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES
Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

OXFORD MALE ACADEMY,
OXFORD, N. C.

J. H. HORNER, Principal.
The next session opens the 2nd Monday in January. Board and tuition without any extra charge $75 per session.

The Principal will be assisted in the Classical Department by his brother, T. J. Horner.

The Academy having been removed some distance from the town, the school now has the advantages of a country school without its disadvantages.
Oxford, December 11, 1855. 6—5w.

FEMALE SCHOOL,
HILLSBORO', N. C.

MR. & MRS. BURWELL'S SCHOOL WILL commence on Wednesday, January 16, 1856. A few additional boarders can be taken in the family of the principal. For terms, course of study, &c., address
REV. R. BURWELL,
Hillsboro', N. C.
Dec. 15, 1855. 1104—w4w.

☞ Raleigh Register and Fayetteville Observer copy once a week for four weeks.

JUST PUBLISHED.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK.—A Visit to India, China, Loo-Choo and Japan, in the year 1853, by Bayard Taylor, with elegant Steel Engravings. 12mo, cloth. Price $1 50.

This volume is a record of the author's own experience during a year's travel in the above named countries, and is intended to convey an accurate idea of their present physical and social aspect. The results of the writer's observations are given in the same delightfully natural style which characterizes his previous works.

"We welcome with pleasure this long promised work. The last of three volumes comprising the travels in Central Africa, Egypt and India, of one of the most indefatigable travelers of the day. We know of no books of the kind that keep the reader's attention so much alive."—Sunday Dispatch.

"Mr. Taylor has earned a reputation as a traveller, never equaled by any American, and surpassed by but few persons now living. We venture the assertion, that this new book will be generally confessed to be his greatest and best work,"—*Eastern Argus.*
For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

A HUMOROUS VOLUME.

QUIZZICAL, SATIRICAL, MIRTHFUL AND SPARKLING.—*Published this day, A Basket of Chips*, by John Brougham, illustrated by McLenan. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1 25.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.

"A Basket of Chips" is a somewhat unpromising repast to ask any one to participate in, to be sure, and the unsavoriness of the name will, no doubt, be eagerly laid hold of by some of the critics. Perhaps it might be as well, in explanation of the title, to say that the random sketches contained in this volume are but the sawdust and shavings accumulated during intervals of more laborious carpentry.
For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE NEW COMES. By Thackery.
The Land of Gold. Reality versus Fiction. By Hinton R. Helper.
A visit to the Camp before Sebastopol. By Richard C. McCormick.
Scenes in the Practice of a New York Surgeon. By Edward H. Dixon, D. D.
The Life of Devereau. By his Son.
The Footsteps of St. Paul.
Life in California. Mountains and Molehills.
History of the Council of Trent. By L. F. Bungener.
The Araucanians; Or, Notes of a Tour among the Indian Tribes of Chili. By Edmond Ruel Smith.
A Basket of Chips. By John Brougham.
America. Political and Social. By Schaff.
Fairy Tales of Many Nations.
Wirt's Letter of the British Spy.
Chandler's Plan of Sebastopol.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
October 16, 1855. 94—

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.—Copland's Dictionary of Practical Medicine, vols. 1 and 2 now ready—to be completed in three volumes.
Clinical Lectures on the diseases of women and children, by Gunning S. Bedford, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, &c., in the University of New York.
Todd on the nervous system.
A Lexicon of technical terms employed in medical science at the present day, by D. M. Reese, M. D., L. L. D.
The Dispensatory of the United States of America, by Wood and Bache. Last edition.
The Diseases of the Human Teeth, by Fox and Harriss.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
September 7, 1855. 82—

CLARENDON IRON WORKS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED THE entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for
Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT.

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.
A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
Oct. 15. 95—tf.

D. C. CARRINGTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Goldsborough, N. C.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Wayne and adjoining counties, that they have a large and comprehensive stock of goods now on hand, and are daily in receipt of such articles necessary for this section of country, all of which will be sold low for Cash, or to responsible and punctual customers on *time.* Orders from the country solicited. Articles will be forwarded *promptly* and in good order. *Particular attention* paid to consignments of Produce and Merchandise generally, sent us. We have now on hand, and are daily in receipt of the following goods:
200 brls. Lime; 25 brls. Hydraulic Cement;
25 " Calcined Plaster; 200 bushels Plasterers Hair;
200 sacks Ground Alum and Liverpool salt;
250 bush. Turk's Island Salt; 4 bags Feathers;
24 Nova Scotia Grindstones and Fixtures;
50 brls. Whiskey, Gin and Rum;
10 " Cognac Brandy; 5 brls. Cider Vinegar;
3000 kegs Pure White Lead; 6 brls. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil;
24 boxes Ass'd.2 Candles; 24 boxes Sperm, Tallow and Adamantine Candles;
24 boxes Herkimer county Cheese; 2 brls Lard;
36 Fine Sugar-cured Hams; 10 boxes Ass'd Pickles;
2 bags Sicily and Brodeaux Almonds; 2 bags Filberts;
10 boxes Raisins; 2 barrels English Walnuts; 1 case Fr. Chocolate,
2 cases Fr. Mustard; 20 bags Rio and Java Coffee;
10 brls. crushed and clarified Sugars;
20 boxes Butter, Soda and Sugar Crackers;
20 " Smoked Herrings; 3 bales Gunny Bagging;
20 coils Rope; 50 kegs Nails, ass'd. from 3 to 40d;
200 bunches Spun Cotton; 300 yds. North Carolina Osnabugs and Sheetings;
2 hhds. Bright P. R. Sugar; 10 boxes No. 1 and Pale Soap;
2 tons Hoop Iron; 2 tons Swedes Iron; 10 kegs Horse Shoes;
6 brls. Distiller's Glue; 2 brls. Bungs; 1000 kegs Potash for making soap;
24 gro Matches; 6 doz. Axes; 2 casks Rice; 400 sacks Table and Dairy Salt; 10 boxes Starch; 6 boxes Babbitts Salaratus;
200 pr. Negro Mackinaw and Rose Blankets; 12 pr. heavy Kersey; 4 pr. Corduroy; 20 pair servants Plaids;
together with a full assortment of Hardware, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Earthern Ware and Hollow Ware, Trunks and Carpet Bags, Hats and caps, fine double and single barrel Guns, Ploughs, Fan Mills, corn Shellers, Straw and Suasage Cutters, Hominy Mills, Garden, Dirt and Brick Wheel Barrows, Burning Fluid, Lamp Black and Logwood, Copperas, Window Glass and Putty, and many articles too numerous to mention. Country produce taken in exchange for goods.
Goldsboro', Sept. 27th, 1855. 91—6m.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

EVENINGS WITH THE PROPHETS: a Series of Memoirs and Meditations. By Rev. A. Morton Brown.
THE SIX DAYS OF CREATION: a series of familiar letters from a father to his children. By W. G. Rhind.
A view of the Scripture Revelations concerning a future state. By Richard Whately, D. D., late Archbishop of Dublin.
The Universe no Desert; the Earth no Monopoly.
The Plurality of Worlds. Edited by Dr. Hitchcock.
Clouds and Sunshine. By Charles Reade, Author of "Peg Waffington."
Christy Johnson, by ditto.
The Elder Sister. By Marion James.
Ethel; Or, the Double Error. By Marian James.
Romance of American History. By Joseph Barraud.
Maud, and Other Poems. By Tennyson.
Plays. By Anna Cora Mowatt.
Slaucus. By Charles Kingsley.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, October 19, 1855. 95—

BLACK MORIANTIQUE SILKS, BLACK AND Colored Cloaks, Plain and Watered Silks, Black and colored Talmas, Plain and Plaid Silks, Shawls and Mantillas of the latest importations. Just received and for sale at
H. L. EVANS.
Sept. 29, 1855. 90—

The North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on the 8th of January next, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.
JNO. C. PARTRIDGE.
Raleigh, Dec. 11, 1855, 6—4w.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!
THE SPECTATOR:
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE SOUTH HAS TOO LONG BEEN DEPENDENT upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR,

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

Of Southern interest and character.

The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress: altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The Spectator is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

Subscription, Two dollars a year. No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to
AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1855. 1080—12tw.

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the Spectator, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location at the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the Spectator an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The Spectator will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages. Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.
AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.
Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,
AND BEST READING
Weekly Paper in Virginia,
IS THE
WEEKLY EXPRESS,
ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,
ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.
June 8, 1855. 57—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one* to *two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Raleigh, the county and the country adjoining that he has fitted up in splendid style the house formerly occupied by the Insurance Company, on the west side of Fayetteville Street, and between Mr. S. H. Young's and Murray & O'Neal's Dry Good Stores, where he has opened a *rich and beautiful assortments of* NEW JEWELRY of all the modern styles, consisting of the ornamented and the useful, and to which he invites the attention of the Ladies.

He has also for the gentlemen a good lot of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which will be warranted to perform well, when delivered to the customer; also a few excellent double barrel guns brought on expressly for the hunters of Carolina, also a great variety of walking Canes. In fact at the New Jewelry Store, any and every thing usually kept in such establishments may be found at prices that cannot fail to please the customer.

Repairing executed at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.
October 15, 1854. 94—tf.
☞ Register, Post, Age, Metropolitan copy.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. Crenshaw as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address
Dr. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.
ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.
FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 [illegible]; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.
RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning any time during the boat season, $4 only.
R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.
February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

DeQUINCEY'S NEW WORK.—THE NOTE Book of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey.

Also, DeQuincey's former writings, comprising the following:
The Confessions of an English Opium Eater, and the Suspiria De Profundis, 1 vol 16mo, with portrait, cloth
The Biographical Essays, 1 vol 16mo, ——
The Miscellaneous Essays, do ——
The Cæsars, do ——
Literary Reminiscences. 2 vols 16mo, ——
Narrative and Miscellaneous Papers, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Essays on the Poets, 1 vol 16mo, ——
Historical and Critical Essays, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Autobiographic Sketches, 1 vol 16mo, ——
Essays on Philosophical Writers, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Theological Essays and other Papers, do ——
Letters to a Young Man, and other Papers, 1 vol 16mo, ——
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Sept. 13, 1855. 86—tf

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE HISTORY of Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott, with maps and illustrations.
Memoir of Rev. Sydney Smith, by his daughter, Lady Holland, with a selection from his letters, edited by Mrs. Austin.
Hudson's edition of Shakespeare, vol. 8, now ready.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Sept. 13, 1855, 85—

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—WRAPPING Paper, a supply of various sizes and qualities, prices to correspond, just received from the "Raleigh Paper Mills," and for sale low by W. L. POMEROY.
P. S.—Orders will receive prompt attention.
Sept. 14, 1855. 85—

A. J. ROGERS,
Attorney at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COUNTIES OF NASH, Franklin, Granville and Warren. May be found at his office in Nashville, N. C.
Sept. 7. 1855. 1090—wtf.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.
BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.
August 19, 1855. 83—

FALL AND WINTER STOCK FOR 1855.

LYNN ADAMS,
MARKET SQUARE,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS friends and the public generally that he is now receiving his supply of Fall Goods comprising in part: Groceries of every kind, Shoes, Leather, Iron of every description, a general assortment of Hardware, Anvil and Belows, Salt, Spun Cotton, together with other Goods too numerous to mention, being the *largest and best* stock he has ever had the pleasure of offering to the public. He invites an examination from all, being confident that he can offer inducements both as to quality and prices, not to be met with in any other like establishment in this city, county, or State.

For the generous patronage I have heretofore received, I take this method of returning my sincere thanks, and hope by personal and strict attention to my business to merit a continuance of the same.

The best brands of Family Flour always on hand.
LYNN ADAMS.
Raleigh, Sept. 15, 1855. 1092—6mw.

AUTUMN SALES.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 78 or 80, Sycamore Street,
PETERSBURG, VA.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, a large and commanding stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. Having purchased largely of Heavy Woolens early in June, we can offer goods at such prices as cannot fail to command attention.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the season, in attendance at the Auction Sales, and forwarding anything, new and novel, as it may be received by the weekly steamers from Europe.

Merchants who are compelled by competition to buy at the lowest market rates, will find our styles and prices such as will enable them to compete successfully with those who purchase in the Northern markets.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Petersburg, September 10, 1855. 84—

NIXON'S HOUSE.
(FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S)
West Side Railroad.
Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Centeral Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew an continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.
H. R. NIXON.
August 14, 1855. 77—1y.

NEW FIRM---TO THE PUBLIC.

BECKWITH AND CLAYTON WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into partnership, and have on hand for the *Fall and Winter Trade*, at the old stand of I. Beckwith, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, a heavy stock of

GROCERIES,

which the following list in part comprises,
A large lot of **Coffee--Laguira, Rio and Java.**
Coffee Sugar--Crushed and Clarified, of different grades and prices.
A good lot of **Teas.**
A heavy stock of **Sole and Upper Leather.**
A large assortment of **Boots and Shoes,** among which are fine calf and kip boots, calf shoes—ladies' and gents'. Also, a good lot of **Brogans,** for men and boys.
Candles--Adamantine and Tallow.
All kinds of **Fancy Soap.**
Shot, Powder and Caps.
Water Buckets of different kinds.
125 **Bags of Salt--Liverpool and Grn'd Allum.**
Nails of all sizes. **Cotton Yarns.**
Bacon, Lard, Flour and Meal.
A lot of splendid **Tobacco.**
Bagging and Rope.
A good lot of **Cigars**—various brands.
Also, a good lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are to be found **Domestics** in 4 to 5 qrs. wide, **Bleaching. Goods** for Gentlemen's wear, such as **Cassimere, Satinet, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Osnaburgs and Kerseys,** a fine lot of heavy **Blankets and Hats** suitable for negro's wear, and a great many others too tedious to mention.

☞ Our goods will be sold upon accommodating terms for CASH. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.
Raleigh, September 26, 1855. 88—tf.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF October, the passenger train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at precisely 15 minutes before 7 o'clock, A. M., and run to Franklinton by 8, where it will stop 25 minutes, allowing ample time for the passengers to take breakfast at an excellent House. The schedule otherwise will remain as at present.
E. A. CRUDUP, President.
Office R. & G. R. R.
Sept. 25, 1855. 89—tf.

THE LAND OF GOLD, BY A NORTH CAROLINIAN.—Price reduced to 75 cents. The book will be sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of 90 cents.
For sale by H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1855. 86—

CHEAP SATINETT PANTS.—50 PAIRS JUST received, suitable for servants.
Also, 50 Coats of the same material, at $3 25 per suit.
E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Oct. 11, 1855. 93—3t.

THE SEASON HAS ARRIVED WHEN those in want of fine Clothing should call and examine the stock arriving daily at the Clothing Establishment of E. L. HARDING.
Oct. 12, '55. 93—3t.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. McPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:
Thomas P. Devereux, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. Dewey, Cashier " " "
W. H. Jones, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. Branch, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, }
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, } *Norfolk.*
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. Lewis, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. Peyton King, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.

Fidelity to the interests of non-residents.

Registers of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.

Lands located, bought and sold.

Claims against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.

A thorough and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.

Strangers looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.

Registers open for examination.

☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

JOHN B. BYNUM,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
JACKSON, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Northampton, Bertie, Halifax and Hertford Counties.
Jackson, April 16, 1855. 42—1y.

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,
Attorney at Law,

Having removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly the Courts of Chatham, Moore and Harnett Counties
Pittsbro', April 16, 1855. 42—tf.

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

DONNANS & JOHNSTON,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.

DONNAN & Co.,
General Commission Merchants,
RICHMOND, VA.
June 1, 1855. 55—1y.

GENTS. FURNISHING GOODS.—JUST OPENED, 10 dozen DeJoinville Ties, fancy and plain; 30 dozen English Cotton ½ Hose; 10 dozen grey mixed Merino; 12 dozen superior Silk; 12 dozen Kid Gloves, &c.
E. L. HARDING.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PLEASED TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC generally that they have recently bought the *Livery Stables* formerly owned by J. Nixon, Esq., near the Market House, where they will keep on hand well broke and tractable horses, carriages and buggies, with good trusty drivers, for the accommodation of those who may wish to travel. Horses, also, boarded by the day or month. Their prices will be in accordance with the times. All possible pains will be taken to give general satisfaction to those who may patronize their establishment.
L. T. CLAYTON,
I. BECKWITH.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1855. 88—tf

HARDING'S NEW STOCK.

OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS WILL please remember that Harding is now in New York City, superintending the manufacture of his *Stock of Fall and Winter Ready Made Clothing*, invoices of which we are daily receiving.

Our styles of goods are superior, and the workmanship cannot be excelled by those who do a Merchant Tailoring business exclusively.

We are extensively engaged in the Ready Made business, and can assure all that the *best bargains* will be given. Call and examine.
E. L. HARDING.
September 10, 1855. 84—

NEW LAW BOOKS.—PARSON ON CONTRACTS Vol. 2.
Angell and Ames on Corporations. A new edition.
For Sale by W. L. POMEROY
Sept. 7, 1855.

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Washington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves,

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge.*

Leaving Raleigh at 10 minutes past 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passenger will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C. Railroad Depot.

Through Tickets from Weldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.
L. O'B. BRANCH, *Prest.*
Raleigh, April 28, 1855. 45—tf.
☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

LAND WARRANTS

Sold for the highest price paid in the United States, and immediate returns made in Bills or Sight Drafts to all sections of the Union, for a commission of *One Dollar for each Warrant sold.* The best references given in different states when required.
Address JAMES M. EDNEY, 56 *John Street, N. Y.* (late of Asheville, N. C.)

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE SPRING SESSION OF 1856, WILL COMmence on the 24th day of December, 1855. There will be no vacation in Winter, except a few days for recreation at Christmas.

All the departments of the Institution are now supplied with efficient and faithful Professors and Teachers. The first class has been divided into two sections, for the accommodation of those who desire to prepare for the regular College course. Girls under 14 years of age will hereafter be received into the Institution. Circulars will be sent on application, to all persons desiring full information in reference to charges, course of study, &c.
T. M. JONES,
President.
Dec. 15, 1855. 1103—w5t.

FRENCH MERINO, FRENCH DeLANES, BLACK Alpacca, English Merino, Common DeLanes, Canton Cloth, Coburgs, Plaid Cashmeres, Bombazine, Ladies Handkerchiefs, Gents. do. Call and examine before you buy.
H. L. EVANS.
September 29, 1855. 90—

First Premium Blank Books.
JNO. B. EGE,
(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.
☞ Northern prices.
Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.
L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.
January 9, 1855. 14—

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:
J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh.
Henry D. Turner, do.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.'
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY
J. B. G. Roulhac, *President.*
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*
John R. Williams, }
T. H. Selby, } *Executive Committee.*
C. W. D. Hutchings, }

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*
Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

DENTISTRY.

DR. P. BABCOCK,

HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN RALEIGH, has taken and neatly furnished rooms over Mr. Roulhac's store, suitable to the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him, so far, he hopes by careful attention, and excellent operations, to merit a continuance of the same.

Teeth inserted, from one to a full sett, with, or without artificial gums, and warranted.

Dr. B. is happy to be able to inform his patrons, and all others who have not learned the fact, that a tooth need not necessarily be lost because the nerve is exposed, but may be surely saved, if properly treated, and allied in the best manner

REFERENCES:
(BY PERMISSION.)

Rev. Dr. Mason, Raleigh,	Rev. Dr. Seabury, N. Y.
Rev. Dr. Smedes, "	Dr. J. Parmly, "
Dr. F. J. Haywood, "	Dr. Geo. E. Hawes, "
Hon. H. Waddell, C. Hill,	Drs. Chase & Hacker, Geo.

Raleigh May 10, 1855. 43—tf.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

WITH THE VIEW OF EXTENDING THE CIRculation of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER in the Southern States, the Proprietors have commenced the issue of a *WEEKLY PAPER*, which contains all the reading matter of the Daily and Semi-Weekly editions.

We need say nothing of the political character of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER, which is now what it was a half century ago. We may state that it is the purpose of the Editors to devote all their energies to the discussion of the issues which Know Nothingism has brought before the country.

TERMS.

Daily Paper,	per annum,	$7
Semi-Weekly,	"	5
Weekly,	"	2
TO CLUBS.		
For six copies of the Daily,	"	35
For six copies of the Semi-Weekly,	"	25
For six copies of the Weekly,	"	10
For fifteen copies of the Weekly,	"	25

Address
RITCHIE, PRYOR & DUNNAVANT,
Richmond, Va.
June 20, 1855. 1080—w3w.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS, NOW READY.

I. ALFRED TENNYSON—Maud and other Poems, 50 cents.
II. CHARLES READE—Peg Woffington, a Novel, 75 cents.
CHRISTIE JOHNSTONE, a Novel, 75 cents
CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE, 75 cents.
III. WILLIAM HOWITT—Land, Labor and Gold, 2 vols. 16mo., $2.
A BOY'S ADVENTURES IN THE WILDS OF AUSTRALIA, with Illustrations, 75 cents.
IV. THOMAS DE QUINCEY—The Note Book, 75 cts.
V. CHARLES KINGSLEY—The Voyages and Adventures of Aymas Leigh. $1,25.
GLAUCUS, OR THE WONDERS OF THE SHORE, 50 cents.
VI. LIEUT. ARNOLD, (son of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby)—Oakfield, a Novel, $1.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 26, 1855. 97—

PROSPECTUS OF THE.
North Carolina Christian Advocate.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, having determined to issue a weekly paper bearing the above name, the subscribers are authorized to issue this prospectus.

It is intended to publish a *family newspaper*, which, while it shall be religious in tone and sentiment, and maintain the doctrines and usages of the Methodist Church, shall be devoted to *all the interests of North Carolina*, and furnish intelligence for every class of readers.

In *size* and *appearance* the new periodical is to be equal to any of our church papers, while it will surpass them as in adaptedness to the wants of our people. The entire insufficiency of the existing "Advocates" to the necessity of our position, forces us to the publication of our own paper; and we confidently expect the hearty co-operation of the members of our church in all parts of the State and Conference, and hope to make the paper so interesting and instructive as to attract patronage from the public generally.

The "Advocate" will be published at $1 50 a year, and the first number will be issued as early as practicable after the next session of our Conference. It is believed that the publication will be commenced on the 1st of January, 1856. It is desirable that as large a subscription as possible be obtained before the Conference, and the ministers and all others interested in the enterprise are respectfully urged to secure and forward the names and address of subscribers, particular attention being paid to correctness in writing the names of persons, post offices and counties. Those who may have no opportunity of subscribing through the agency of our ministers, may write directly to Rev. Wm. E. Pell, Fayetteville, N. C. The payment will be expected upon the issue of the first number.

The location of the publishing office will be determined at the session of the Conference.
WILLIAM E. PELL, }
WILLIAM CARTER, }
RUFUS T. HEFLIN, } *Committee.*
N. H. D. WILSON, }
WM. BARRINGER, }
August 21, 1855. 78

5000 FRUIT TREES,

OF THE FINEST SELECT FOREIGN AND NATIVE kinds, are now on their way, by Railroad, to Raleigh, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines and Cherries—for sale.

Persons wanting trees to plant this season should call or send their orders very soon. J. M. Towles, at Farmer's Hall, in Raleigh, and David Henry Stephenson, of this county, are my agents to receive orders and deliver trees for me during my absence.
JOSHUA LINDLEY.
Dec. 25, 1855. 10—3t.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE PLANTATION known as the HOPKINS PLACE, belonging to the Heirs of the late Wm. T. Hopkins, lying about 2½ miles south of Raleigh, adjoining the lands of Theophilus H. Snow and others, containing about 300 acres. Also, FOUR CITY LOTS under improvements in the City of Raleigh. The above property, if not previously disposed of at Private Sale, will be sold at Public Auction early in January. Of the day of sale, a notice will be hereafter given. For any information concerning the property, apply to
WM. WHITE, Agent.
Dec. 24, 1855. 10—td.